

密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper
for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

VOLUME XXIV

SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1923

NUMBER 6

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA,
BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF
THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE
CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND
FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES
THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY
ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST
OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING
IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4
AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

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DOES THIS MEAN THE END OF THE OPEN DOOR POLICY?

IN the *Review* for March 24 appeared an editorial discussion of the so-called wireless controversy now raging in Peking diplomatic and governmental circles. The title of the editorial was, "Is this the Twenty-Second Demand?" and in it we attempted to show how the Japanese through a secret agreement negotiated with the Minister of the Chinese Navy in February, 1918, when the corrupt Anfu clique was in control of the Chinese government, had obtained for a period of 30 years a monopoly over all radio communication between China and other countries and also within China. The effect of this secret agreement would be to place in the hands of the Japanese the important matter of distributing Japanese-interpreted news regarding China to other countries and on the other hand the distribution in China of Japanese-interpreted news regarding happenings in other parts of the world. To put the matter bluntly, the corrupt officials of the Anfu clique, in 1918 sold to the Japanese for a consideration as yet unknown, the sole right to distribute news by means of the radio within China and in other countries about China. The first effect of the editorial discussion of this subject in the *Review* was to "smoke out" the Japanese legation in Peking which issued through *Reuters British News Service* a statement of their side of the subject which appears elsewhere in this issue. A statement from the American Legation in answer to the Japanese contention also appears in this issue. Since these semi-official statements deal principally with the legal phases of the subject, they speak for themselves. It is, therefore, our intention to deal only with other factors of the question which we believe should be known by the Chinese people generally and also by Americans and other foreigners interested in the welfare of China.

TO summarize briefly our previous discussion of this subject, the Japanese contract with the Chinese navy department was made in February, 1918. Early in 1921, just previous to the calling of the Washington Conference, the Ministry of Communications at Peking signed a contract with an American firm, the Federal Telegraph Company for the construction of several high-power radio stations to be owned and operated by the Chinese government. The Japanese protested and attempted to force China to cancel this contract. Secretary Hughes made inquiry of the Japanese regarding the reasons for their protest and then the Japanese produced the secret contract which gave them the 30 year monopoly over all wireless construction and develop-

ment both within China and between China and other nations. This led to a historical exchange of documents between Secretary Hughes and Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at Washington on the subject of the Open Door of Equal Opportunity, that really provided the legal basis for much of the constructive work of the Washington Conference in re-establishing the territorial, administrative and political integrity of China. This apparently settled the matter for the Japanese signed in good faith the Nine-Power Treaty which included almost word for word the exchange of notes between China and America on the subject of the Open Door and Equality of Commercial Opportunity.

BUT this didn't settle the matter, for the Japanese in spite of their protestations of a change of heart, at the Washington Conference now turn deliberately around and again protest and threaten the Chinese government with dire consequences, if the Chinese government permits the American Federal Telegraph Company to begin construction on its first wireless station in Shanghai. Now this matter is of very great and vital importance to every American and other foreign firms doing business in China for the principle involved goes to the very heart of the whole contention of the Open Door and if the Japanese protest and additional threat is allowed to stand, it means simply that the whole Washington Conference falls to the ground—and worse it means that the Japanese have the right to obtain by any method, bribery or force of arms, any kind of a monopoly in China to the exclusion of not only other foreign firms, but also the rights of the Chinese themselves to engage in specific enterprises. If the present Chinese government allows the Japanese protest to prevail then we may logically expect to see the Japanese proceed toward the negotiation of further monopolies such as the exclusive right to export cotton from China, the exclusive right to import cotton milling machinery, kerosene, lumber, cigarettes, piece-goods, sharks-fins or whatnot. We do not believe for a minute that President Li Yuan-hung and the other officials of the Chinese government or intelligent Chinese anywhere will yield to this Japanese protest when they come to realize its real import for if they do permit the Japanese protest to stand it means not only the end of all of the constructive work of the Washington Conference, but likewise the respect of Americans and other well-wishers of China who have worked so long and faithfully in China's behalf. There is a fundamental principle involved here that must be maintained and we believe that both President Harding and Secretary Hughes will be tremendously interested in this Japanese attempt to scuttle the Washington Conference accomplishments.

IN our discussion of this subject in the *Review* for March 24 the statement was made that the Japanese after five years of effort on the part of the best engineers of Japan had been unable to make the wireless station at Peking erected by Mitsui and Company under the secret 30 year monopolistic agreement of February 1918, operate successfully. The statement of the Japanese Legation published elsewhere in this issue of the *Review* dismisses this statement in a few words to the effect that the Mitsui station is workable, but fails to offer any evidence. The reason that no evidence is offered is due to the fact that the Japanese radio station is unworkable and this fact is not only well known in Peking, but it has been admitted personally by Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister himself. Another factor in this matter which it would be interesting to have the Japanese explain is, Why has it required

more than five years to construct this station at Peking which is still uncompleted? Since the Japanese began construction on the Peking station under their secret 30 year monopoly agreement, practically all of the large wireless stations over the world have been completed. The large station in Poland was completed and in working order in a period of one year. The big French station on the Seine was completed in a little more than a year. The station constructed by the Radio Corporation of America located on Long Island was completed in about a year and a half and the station located in the grounds of the American Legation in Peking was started after the Japanese began work on their station and the American station has been completed and in operation now for more than three years. The Japanese have announced several times that their station soon would be completed and ready for official tests, but the date is always in the future. June is the next date, according to the latest announcement. This is all of great importance to the present discussion owing to the fact that the Japanese inability to make their station operate in accordance with their agreement really nullifies their contract, which requires that their station must be able to communicate direct with America and Europe as well as Japan. It is said that the station has been able in isolated instances to communicate with Japan, but that it is impossible to communicate with either America or Europe. In view of the fact that the Japanese are unable to make their station operate and in view of the further fact that they know that it can not be made to operate unless completely reconstructed, this naturally leads to the question of what is really behind the Japanese protest against the American-style stations which the Ministry of Communications is planning to erect. Most intelligent observers in Peking have come to the conclusion that in view of the foregoing facts, the real reason for the Japanese protest is based on the proposition that the Japanese are really trying to put over a plan for the internationalization of all radio communication in China. If this is true, it means that the Japanese are not working alone in this matter and that they have the secret backing of other interests which were defeated at Washington, but now in view of the delay of France in ratifying the Washington agreements, are still trying to prevent the erection of radio stations in China that would be able to establish direct wireless communication with the United States. There is, of course no definite proof of this, but there is considerable circumstantial evidence and practically sufficient for President Harding and Secretary Hughes to question the sincerity of other parties to the Washington agreements in addition to the Japanese.

IT doubtless will be interesting to Chinese generally and especially those concerned in the development of an independent press in China to know that the Japanese government not so very long ago commissioned a prominent Japanese gentleman at the expense of the Japanese government to visit the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of trying to persuade the Radio Corporation of New York City, and the British Marconi Company in London to enter into an undertaking with the Mitsui Company by which the radio station now being constructed in Peking by Japanese interests, would be internationalized. This gentleman failed in his mission, but late cable advices from Paris seem to imply that the British Marconi and the French Generale Telegraphique and the Mitsui Company are still entertaining a private agreement whereby they may take over the Japanese station and operate it on

joint account in accordance with the terms of the Japanese secret 30 year monopoly concession. When the question of wireless construction was brought up at the Washington Conference great pressure was brought to bear to form a combination of American, British, Japanese and French interests to take over the Japanese station and internationalize all radio communication in China. The Chinese government protested against the internationalization of this station, since this would carry with it the loss of Chinese sovereign rights over her internal and external communication. The United States government also disapproved of this plan and the resulting interference with China's sovereign rights and the breaking down of the Open Door Doctrine of Equal Opportunity. The United States government maintained that it is a fundamental condition of freedom of intercourse between nations that no other nation or nations be permitted to assume the right to control that intercourse or block the expression of free public opinion. This whole question was supposed to have been settled when the various nations through their accredited representatives signed in apparent good faith the various treaties and resolutions at the Washington Conference. Recent events in Peking seem to indicate that these signatures were not attached in good faith, and that a sinister move is now being made to undermine and neutralize all of the constructive accomplishment of the Washington meeting. If this is true it is well that the public should know the facts and especially the Americans before they proceed any further with the dismantling of battleships or fortifications in the Pacific.

RETURNING THE BOXER INDEMNITY WITH STRINGS ATTACHED

SCARCELY a week passes now without some country announcing its intention of returning its share of the Chinese Boxer Indemnity to China, the latest nations being Japan and Belgium. Just before adjournment a few days ago the Japanese Diet passed a bill providing for the use of the Japanese share of the indemnity for "cultural" purposes in China and although nothing is known regarding the Belgian plan it is presumed that the intention will be to so use the money that the influence of Belgium in China will be increased through educational means. The British plan which has been under discussion for more than a year has not yet been announced but it is expected to take the form of some plan of education. It begins to appear that all future aggressions upon China will be in the form of educational drives, each nation trying to outdo the others in educating the greatest possible number of Chinese boys and girls. This is all to the good and an interesting indication of a change in world sentiment in the relations of the West toward the East. A reprint of the criticism and ridicule that was poured out at America by the foreign press in China back in 1908 when the first portion of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity was returned, would make interesting reading today but we have no intention of digging it up. If Theodore Roosevelt were alive today he would doubtless feel intense gratification in knowing that his altruistic scheme of returning the Boxer indemnity to China for educational uses, although quite generally criticised and ridiculed by the exploiters of China of a few years ago, is today being adopted quite generally by practically all nations that participate in the indemnity.

IN view of these apparently general plans to use the unexpended portion of the Boxer moneys for educational purposes in China, it would seem that something should be done to unify the various efforts at educational endeavor otherwise the general result is likely to be the creation of a worse condition of educational confusion in China than already exists. At the present time about the only educational endeavor in China that is continuous and well supported financially is that conducted by the various missionary organizations. With one or two exceptions, the Chinese government schools are practically all bankrupt with teachers' salaries months in arrears. Changes in officials in the various provinces are usually followed immediately by wholesale changes in native teaching staff, the teachers being subject to political and military caprice the same as other office holders. Now that the various nations are planning to spend millions of dollars in China in educational work, the general result is likely to be the complete destruction or demoralization of the native educational system, for it is obvious that the Chinese government, provincial or central, will never build up an independent educational system as long as the foreigners do the work for them. The trouble with most of the schemes now being formulated for educational effort in China on the part of the various governments is that they have as their background some form of selfish trade or national propaganda—and as long as this idea exists it will be impossible to consider any form of unified effort directed at the development of a general Chinese system of education which China must have if the country is ever to have a unified development. Those who think that the Chinese mind can be turned in any special direction through educational propaganda should be able to gain several lessons from the Japanese experience. Hundreds of Chinese have been educated in Japanese schools in the last few years, but it has had little effect upon the attitude of young China toward Japan. In Tsingtao the most active anti-Japanese agitators according to report in recent months are Chinese youths who have received all of their education in Japan, and in addition, if more evidence is needed, the present Chinese parliament which passed a bill abrogating the Twenty-one Demands, is according to popular report approximately 50 percent Japanese educated. It is idle to think that the average Chinese youth is so plastic that he can be educated in any special direction and that he will stay that way after he has completed his training. The Chinese young man or woman who has had training in a modern school has, or should have a broadened outlook, and with this broadened outlook he is in a better position to consider the situation of his country in respect to other nations. If the relations of other countries toward China are not on a proper and just basis, all of the specialized education in the world will not correct the trouble—rather it will serve to accentuate the faults through enabling the young men or women to better appreciate and understand their real significance.

Far East Rate Increased by North Atlantic Lines

Following the agreement reached recently between Pacific and Atlantic lines to the Far East at Vancouver, a number of rate changes have been made from North Atlantic ports according to a recent report. The more important of these follow:

	New	Old
Tobacco.....	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.00
Iron and Steel	10.00 to \$13.00	10.00
Car materials	12.00	8.00
Motorcycles	16.00	14.00
Copper	17.00	18.00
Cotton yarns.....	14.00	15.00
Paper bags	10.00	12.00

Statement of the American Legation Regarding the Wireless Controversy

ON February 21, 1918, the Chinese Ministry of the Navy made a contract with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Limited for the erection of a wireless station near Peking for which the Ministry obligated itself to pay the sum of £536,267, repayable in thirty annual instalments at 8 percent interest. The contractor, Mitsui and Co., secured the right to operate the station during the period of repayment and in exchange therefor guaranteed to reimburse itself from the revenues of the station or to make up the difference. Article V., which contains the gist of the subject under discussion, reads as follows:

"In regard to the repayment of the annual instalments of the capital fund, and the interest hereinbefore provided, inasmuch as the contractor guarantees the payments can be made from the balance after deducting first from the revenues of the said station all expenses in connection with the operation of the said station, the contractor shall assume sole responsibility for all payments.

"Inasmuch as the contractor assumes the said responsibility, the Government shall confer upon the contractor the operation of the said station for the thirty years hereinbefore specified and all rights of business management connected therewith.

"The contractor, in case the revenues of the said station do not suffice to pay all expenses, shall be responsible for the payment of interest and for the redemption of the annual instalments of the capital fund."

The statement issued through *Reuters' Agency* on the 26th inst, deliberately leads the public to believe that the Article just quoted describes the present status of this station. This is not true. On the same date, February 21, 1918, a supplementary agreement was signed and constitutes by its terms a part of the main agreement or contract. This supplementary agreement entirely reverses the situation, and the gist of the change is again to be found in Article V. as follows.

"The Government shall secure, as a result of the conclusion of this supplementary agreement all rights respecting the operation of the said station and the revenues derived therefrom. Therefore the contractor has no responsibility with respect to the receipts as provided in the main agreement. Consequently Article V. of the main agreement shall be invalid."

Briefly, the supplementary agreement provides that the contractor shall raise for the Government a loan of £536,267, which shall be placed on deposit in Japanese banks and shall be used to pay all expenses for the construction of the station. Again the repayment period is to be thirty years, but Article III. makes a most important proviso:

"The payment of the annual instalments hereinbefore mentioned shall be made by the Government to the contractor on the 31st of December of each year; provided, however, that the payment of the first instalment shall be made in the year following the tenth year after the said station has been constructed and given evidence of having sufficient electric power to exchange telegrams with similar stations in Japan, Western America, and Europe."

The situation is this and nothing more. The Chinese Government has borrowed £536,267 and with this amount has contracted with Mitsui and Co., to erect a wireless station. The moment the station is constructed according to specifications and accepted the Chinese Government will take it over and operate it. The Government will pay interest on the loan and after ten years will begin to repay the principal. This is a separate and distinct financial arrangement. It must be carried out without respect to the earnings of the station, or the uses to which the Government may choose to put it, provided only that the station comes up to specifications. Mitsui and Co. will not operate the station nor will they be affected in any way by the amount of its receipts. The receipts of the station are not the security for the loan. These statements are not conjectures. They are not inferences. They are the meaning of the Articles quoted above as any one understanding English can see, and "the English version alone shall be binding on the two parties."

What then, does the monopolistic clause quoted by the informant of *Reuters Agency* protect? Its only object can

be, as he states, "to secure the revenue of the station." It does not "secure" the repayment of the capital and interest, for Article V. states that the Government shall secure all rights respecting the revenues and the contractor has no responsibility with respect to them. That Mitsui and Co. are demanding with all the resources at their disposal the observance of the monopolistic clause, resulting in the cancellation of the American contract, every one knows. Since, however, the receipts of the station are not security for their loan, at what are they aiming?

While the Company's object can only be surmised, the result that would attend their success in this endeavour is patent. The people and commerce of the entire country would be restricted, so far as overseas radio communication is concerned, to the use of one station situated where it will be of the least possible utility to any one but the Government. *Reuters* informant speaks of the receipts of the station. The bulk of such revenue must be derived from commercial and general messages and a more unsuitable place than Peking as the site for the station, from the standpoint of accessibility, cannot be imagined. Yet Mitsui and Co. would restrict to Peking the advantage of overseas wireless communication for thirty years. Shanghai, Harbin, Canton, Hankow, all the great centres of trade, are to be deprived of such facilities for thirty years solely to protect the revenues of a station whose success as a commercial undertaking was from the first a patent impossibility.

It is clear that under the most favourable circumstances the Chinese Government stands to lose materially by the unfortunate agreement of Feb. 21, 1918. Either it retains control of the Mitsui Station on a business arrangement involving financial loss, or Mitsui and Co. shoulder the financial burden and China loses control of the station. The argument has been made, however, that the Chinese Government was a free agent and must now abide by the consequences of the bargain. So far as the construction of an expensive overseas wireless station at such an ill-chosen site as Shuangchiao, seven miles from Peking, is concerned, this appears to be the case. The station was ordered and if completed and delivered according to specifications must be paid for in the manner agreed upon. But in so far as China assumed by virtue of this contract to give to the subjects of one nation the exclusive right either to build for the Chinese Government, or to build and operate on their own account, facilities for the sending and receiving of wireless messages to and from other countries, China was not a free agent. Whatever may be the contractual rights of other nations in this regard the United States has the following engagement from the Chinese Government found in Article XXX. of the Treaty of 1858:

"The contracting parties hereby agree that should at any time the Ta Ching Empire grant to any nation, or the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege, or favour connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse which is not conferred by this Treaty, such right, privilege, and favour shall at once freely enure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens."

In respect of the contract concluded by the Federal Telegraph Company with the Ministry of Communications of the Chinese Government of Jan. 8, 1921, the American Government has maintained and does to-day maintain that under this treaty provision both parties were free to enter into this contract and could not be precluded therefrom by any previous commitment held to confer exclusive or preferential privileges on the subjects of a third power. It is this spirit that has consistently guided the American Government in relation to the activities of its own citizens in China and in its relations with China and with other powers, the policy of equal opportunity for the citizens of all nations in China.

The *Reuters Agency* despatch referred to contains lengthy allusions to the proceedings of the Washington Conference. While the rights of the American Company arose before and are in no sense solely consequent upon the resolutions passed at Washington, or the Treaties concluded there, the following observations are called for:

With reference to that paragraph in Article III of the Nine Power Treaty relating the principles and policies, beginning with the words "It is understood that the foregoing stipulations, etc." it is essential to pay strict attention to the word "necessary." Those properties or rights necessary to the conduct of a particular enterprise may be acquired. The Washington Treaties not being as yet even enforced it is needless to remark that no precedents have been made from which interpretations, sanctioned by universal acceptance, may be deduced. The Eighth Article of the Mitsui contract (Main agreement) contains the following clause: "The contractor may not undertake commercial communications with radio telegraphic stations

in China; provided, however, that this shall not apply to those for military use, in accordance with the orders of the military authorities." This means that any commercial business that the Peking station might hope to derive from Shanghai would have to be transmitted over the land wires, and it can hardly be hoped that this round about method of transmission could compete seriously with the cables having offices at that port. It cannot be said therefore, that the elimination of an overseas wireless station at Shanghai is "necessary" to the existence of the station at Peking, since its presence or absence will from the standpoint of the latter station be equally inconsequential. Moreover, when the number of wireless stations for overseas communication in America and Europe is considered, together with the constant increase in their number, it is clearly unreasonable to assert that in a nation the size of China one such station will supply all needs for the next thirty years, and that there is no room for competition. A clear indication of this is that hardheaded American business men are willing to sink in a field all ready pre-empted by the Shuangchiao station a sum in competing wireless stations five times that named in the Mitsui contract. Were they convinced that competition would be unprofitable they would not venture this investment. It is not American financiers who have in times past sunk large sums in unprofitable enterprises in China. In the present instance they will not begrudge to the Shuangchiao station all the business that in free and honest competition it can, by the superiority of its technical equipment and operation, secure. What they do object to is that this station shall be maintained in an artificial and precarious financial existence by political means such as the attempted monopoly, the aim of which is to stifle radio communication between China and the United States for thirty years for this sole purpose.

In the same press despatch there are textual quotations of statements made by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes at the 18th meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions. *Reuters* informant considers that these statements support his own interpretation of Article 3 of the Treaty concerning policies and principles and justify the monopoly granted to the Shuangchiao wireless station erected by Mitsui and Company. Mr. Hughes stated that "he quite agreed as to the importance of making a full reservation with regard to particular enterprises the conduct of which was not inconsistent with the maintenance of the principles" (i. e. of equal opportunity). Mr. Balfour's statement, with which he expressed agreement, was given above. As an example of an enterprise of a monopolistic flavour, which nevertheless required protection he instanced a railway and then went on to say: "Again no one was going to set up a telephone system or a telegraph system if another telegraph or telephone system in the same area, serving precisely the same demand, was to be set up by a rival company" It seems hardly necessary to point out again that the over-seas station to be erected by the Federal Company is not in the same area as the Shuangchiao station and that it does not serve the same demand. Mr. Hughes' statement cannot, therefore, be interpreted to mean that a wireless station at Peking is entitled to have reserved to it all the opportunities for commercial business arising in the widely separated business centers scattered throughout China. He has since the Conference amplified his position and has stated in an official interview that he could hardly see any use in talking about the "open door" in China, a policy to which Japan has repeatedly subscribed, if that Nation was free to exclude American nationals from carrying out a non-monopolistic contract which they actually had with China.

Reference is made in the *Reuters Agency* despatch to the discussions that took place at the preliminary Conference on Electric Communications held at Washington in 1920, but it is to be pointed out that none of the resolutions submitted, either at that Conference or at a later Conference in Paris, have been confirmed. They are in no sense to be compared with the principles of equal opportunity set forth in the Nine Power Treaty and in the previous Treaties, being for the moment merely the suggestions of technical engineers.

In conclusion it is not too much to say that the American Government has given evidence of regarding the execution of the Federal contract by the Chinese Government as an almost crucial test of the efficacy of the policy of equal opportunity in China. If the whole area of China may be barricaded against all over-seas radio development for thirty years for the benefit of one station equal opportunity, whether for China among the nations or for other nations in China, cannot be said to exist.

The Japanese Protest Against Erection in China of American Radio Stations

THE following official statement of the Japanese legation in reference to the Japanese protest against the erection of wireless stations in China by the Federal Telegraph Company, an American concern, was circulated to all newspapers in China by *Reuters* (British) news service on Tuesday, March 27:

"Regarding the report that the Japanese are trying to maintain control over radio communications in China in contravention of the principle of the Open Door, 'Reuters Agency,' as the result of enquiry in certain well informed quarters, has received information in the following sense:—

"Under the contract signed with the Ministry of the Navy in February, 1918, Mitsui and Company are now constructing for the Chinese Government a high power wireless station at Shuangchiao seven miles east of Peking, which will be capable of communicating direct with Japan, Europe and America. The cost for the construction and equipment of the telegraphic installation is estimated at £536,267. This capital sum is to be repaid in 30 equal annual instalments. In order to secure the revenue of the station and the repayment of the capital and interest, it is also provided that during the period of 30 years the Government shall not permit any other person or firm to erect, nor shall it erect by itself any wireless station in China for the purpose of communicating with any foreign country.

Allegation Unfounded

"It is on account of this agreement that the allegation is made that the Japanese are seeking a monopoly of radio communication in China in defiance of the provisions of Article 3 of the Nine Power Treaty concerning China signed in 1922 at Washington, but that this allegation is entirely unfounded may be proved even by the Nine Power Treaty.

In the first place, the Nine Power Treaty, not in force yet, provides for the future for the principle of the Open Door or Equality of Opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, and so it can not affect by any means the contractual rights of Mitsui and Company, existing many years before the signing of the said Treaty.

In the second place, supposing for argument's sake, that the Treaty might have any effect upon the contract, the exception to the said general principle should not be overlooked. Art. 3 of the Treaty reads:—

Equal Opportunity

"With a view to applying more effectually the principles of the Open Door or Equality of Opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, the Contracting Powers, other than China, agree that they will not seek, nor support their respective nationals in seeking

"(a) Any arrangement which might purport to establish in favour of their interests any general superiority of right with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China;

"(b) Any such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other Power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of participating with the Chinese Government, or with any local authority, in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.

"It is understood that the foregoing stipulations of this Article are not to be so construed as to prohibit the acquisition of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial or financial undertaking or to the encouragement of invention and research.

Mr. Balfour's Statement

"Whatever kind of assertion might be put forward against the contract, the interpretation of the last exceptional clause is made too clear to admit any misunderstanding or misrepresentation by the statement made in very explicit wording on this subject by Mr. Balfour and also by Mr. Hughes at the Washington Conference. The minutes of the Eighteenth meetings of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions contained the following passage ("Conference on the Limitation of Armaments," Senate Document No. 125. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1922, P. 617):—

Mr. Balfour.

As concerned most industrial enterprises, no difficulty arose. The difficulty only arose when it came to that kind of enterprise which inevitably involved a monopolistic

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favour, for example, a railway. Nobody was going to give money to build a railway if another railway was going to be built parallel to it at five miles distant. Here, therefore, there must be a monopoly: no doubt of a very limited kind, but still a monopoly. Again no one was going to set up a telephone system or a telegraph system if another telegraph or telephone system in the same area, serving precisely the same demand, was to be set up by a rival company. Of course there were many enterprises of this character. As he understood it, the words at the end of the resolution were intended to deal with such situations, and had no doubt that in many cases they did so deal. But the point was, did they deal with all of them? And did they deal with them in such manner as to prevent international disputes?

The Chairman—Mr. Hughes:

He quite agreed as to the importance of making a full reservation with regard to particular enterprises the conduct of which was not inconsistent with the maintenance of the principle, and would like very much to have the matter of possible machinery further discussed.

Thus there is absolutely no doubt that the existence of monopolies and its necessity had been admitted and recognized at the Washington Conference.

In the third place, prior to the Washington Conference, the question of monopolies regarding cables and radio telegraphy was brought up for discussion at the preliminary Conference on Electrical Communications, held at Washington in October, 1920, and the Conference adopted the report recommended by the Sub-Committee on International Cable and Radio Law and Cable Landing Rights. The report reads:—

Monopolies

"The delegates of the principal Allied and Associated Powers, met in conference at Washington, unanimously to agreed the following recommendation, with a view to its being examined by the forthcoming World Conference on Electrical Communications and, if accepted, embodied in a general convention.

1.—That hereafter no permit shall be granted or renewed for the erection of radio stations for international communications without it being expressly declared that the permission does not confer a monopoly or exclusive rights of any kind.

2.—That in principle they will not in future support their nationals, diplomatically or otherwise, in seeking exclusive cable or radio concessions from non-signatory states, provided that all states adhering to the International Telegraph Convention undertake the same obligation.

3.—Nevertheless, the Powers do not intend to prejudice the development of communications by cable or radio by preventing the granting of exclusive or privileged concessions for a reasonable term of years in cases where the probable traffic would not be sufficient to yield a fair return upon the capital invested in more than one system for the operation of the service in question.

Mitsui Justified

Even in the light of the Treaty and the resolution signed subsequent to the signing of the contract in question, it is quite clear that Mitsui and Company are justified in insisting upon the contract rights to their full extent in order to secure the revenues of the wireless station and the repayment of the capital and interest. The object of the arrangement in question was in effect to secure for the Chinese Government the financial success of the radio station, thereby to repay the capital invested in the enterprise. It is thus a lawful and legitimate business contract to protect the interests of the contractors as well as the Chinese Government.

As to the mischievous rumour that the construction work has been a failure, suffice to say that the wireless plant after being put to a trial test will shortly be in working order.

International Bank Manager Retires

H. C. Gulland, who opened up a branch of the International Banking Corporation in Yokohama in 1902, and afterwards came to Shanghai as manager of that bank in 1907, departed for his home in London, on Sunday April 1, to retire. Mr. Gulland makes the homeward trip by way of San Francisco and New York. Mr. Gulland is a well known figure in the Far East having first come out from England to Penang and other places in the Straits Settlement for the Chartered Bank, and later served with that institution in Japan, Bombay and Java, after which time he opened up a branch of the International Bank in Yokohama. He served as a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council from 1912 to 1915. Since being a resident in the Orient Mr. Gulland has been identified with many international clubs, and has taken an active interest in sports.

司 公 易 貿 昌 華

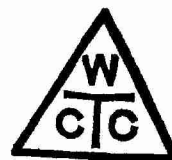
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China's Nationals in the Japanese Empire

BY H. F. MACNAIR

TRACING the relations of China and Japan through the ages to the pre-Christian era one arrives in the third century B. C. at the earliest tradition of Chinese immigration into the island empire. Of the various attempts at explanation of the origin of the Japanese people not the least interesting is the story of the expedition of five hundred youths and an equal number of maidens led by Hsu Fu who sailed from a place near the modern city of Chefoo in search of the island abode of wonder-working genii, and rare plants of curative value. Nothing was ever heard of the expedition after its departure in the latter part of the reign of Ts'in Shih Huang Ti. Legend declares that Hsu Fu and his cargo of youths settled in Japan and introduced Chinese civilization into the country. The story is a pretty one and, if true, describes the earliest immigration of Chinese into Japan.

During the medieval period when China considered herself the center as well as the leader of the civilized world she looked upon Japan as a tributary state. The *Ming Shih* or Annals of the Ming dynasty say that prior to and during the rule of the Sung emperors (960-1127) the Japanese regularly sent tribute to China. Under the Yuan dynasty (1280-1367) Japan refused tribute to the Mongol rulers of the Middle Kingdom. Kublai Khan proudly demanded that the sending of tribute should be continued, but this was refused. Consequently in 1274 and 1281 expeditions were sent by the great Khan against Japan—both of which failed in their object. After this for many years little or no intercourse was held between the two countries. During the Ming period numberless piratical forays were made by the Japanese along the coast of China. At one period the Chinese emperor, determining to put a stop to trade relations between his subjects and the Japanese, decreed that any Chinese caught returning from Japan should be decapitated. This rule was applied to Chinese returning from Formosa (whither many had fled during the period of confusion coincident with the fall of the Mings and the rise of the Manchus to power) in the reigns of Shun Chih and K'ang Hsi.

Few Chinese settled in Japan prior to the nineteenth century. Among the memorials advocating the establishment of legations and consulates abroad received at the Imperial Court in the years 1874 and 1875 was one by governor Wang of Fukien province in which he remarked: "Concerning plans for the protection of Chinese merchants and Chinese emigrants abroad, I have heard that in . . . Japan, (there are) not less than 10,000." Li Hung-chang in 1871, memorialized the Throne advocating the appointment of a minister to Japan. On December 20, 1874, he again memorialized repeating his earlier advice and added: "It is stated that at Nagasaki, Hiogo, Yokohama and other ports there are about 10,000 Chinese merchants, and we cannot ignore them . . ." These figures are possibly exaggerated for William E. Griffis two decades later in his *Mikado's Empire* published shortly after the China-Japan War of 1894-95, mentions the possibility of there being one thousand Chinese in Yokohama, and a total of twenty-five hundred in the whole country. According to official reports of ten years later there were 8,411. By the end of 1918 a few more than twelve thousand were reported. *The China Year Book* of 1921-22 reports 17,700 as the number resident in Japan; this is almost certainly an exaggeration since the Japanese government which has far better access to authoritative reports on the subject than the Chinese puts the figure considerably lower.

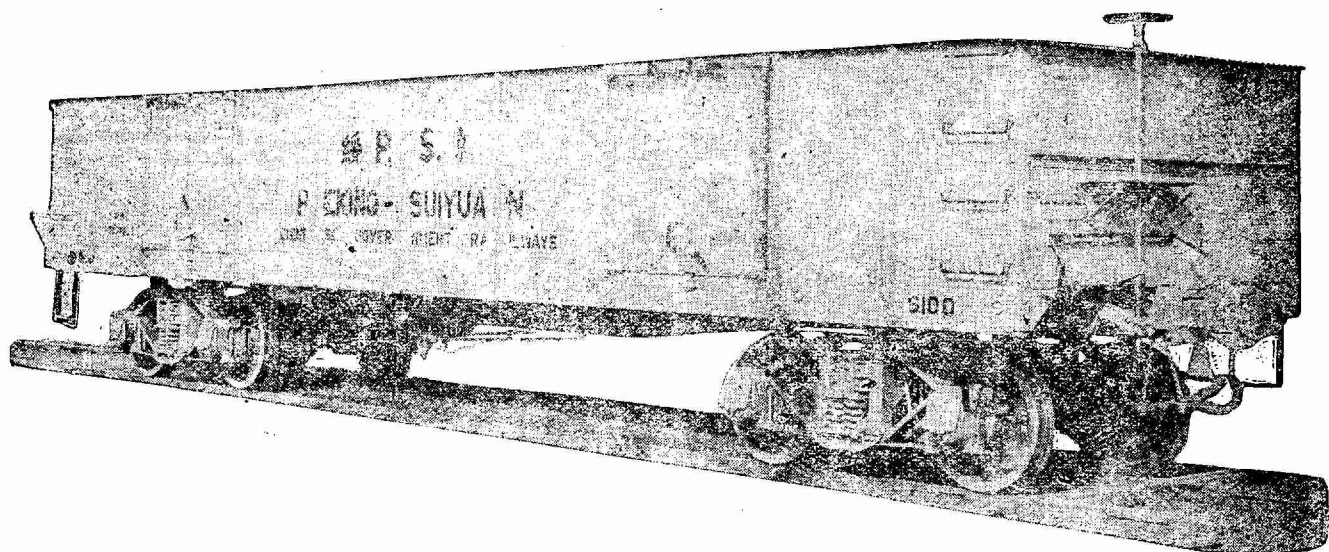
Extraterritoriality having been abolished in Japan the Chinese are to be found in business in many parts of the country notably in Yokohama, Kobe, Hakodate, and Nagasaki. The official figures published for the population of Yokohama for the year 1917 included 2,592 Chinese males, and 1,486 Chinese females. In Kobe there are about three thousand Chinese; in Osaka about one thousand; about the same number in Nagasaki. Smaller groups are to be found in many other cities such as Tokyo, Kyoto, Nagoya, and Sendai.

The majority of Chinese in Japan proper are Cantonese; in Yokohama for example more than half are from Kwangtung province. Those in Osaka are mainly from the northern provinces. The "San-Kiang" or three-river people from Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Chekiang make up the larger part of the remainder. Natives of Fukien are also scattered here and there.

The Chinese residents of Japan hold a rather important economic position; in the main ports there are considerable

1. Japan Year Book 1906:21.

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numbers of import and export merchants. Chinese importing and exporting houses in Kobe and Osaka are reported as totalling some four hundred which do an annual business of close to Yen 100,000,000. In addition to these larger business men there are many hundreds of petty merchants, tailors, shoemakers, housepainters, restaurant keepers and ship chandlers. In Osaka there are several hundred barbers and drapers, natives, for the most part of Fukien. Many of the compradores of English firms in Japan are Chinese, and a good many are employed in banks. Every tourist will remember the numbers of Celestial money-changers who throng the liners in Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki. "All the money-changers and brokers are Chinese, and any unexpected fluctuations in the money market are laid to their charge," wrote Griffiths almost thirty years ago.

The Chinese genius for Guild organization has expressed itself in many provincial guilds, and Chambers of Commerce. There are "San-Kiang" guilds in Nagasaki, Kobe, and Osaka; in the two first named cities there are Canton and Fukien guilds as well. Chinese Chambers of Commerce are to be found in these cities and also in Yokohama. The Tung Wen and Hwa Chang Schools are in Kobe, which city boasts a Chinese library in addition to these schools. The Tze Chung School is located in Nagasaki; this has higher and lower primary departments and a flourishing kindergarten. In Yokohama there are two Chinese schools, at least, including the Tadung School.

Foreigners in Japan have commented on the lack of understanding by the Japanese of the Chinese resident among them. There is no great amount of social intercourse; the Chinese change very little socially—much less for example than is the case in the Malay territories.

Taking into the consideration the friction which has been generated, and often exploited, by the coming into the United States and Hawaii of large numbers of Japanese laborers, it is interesting to note the appearance of a similar problem which has arisen in Japan due to the proximity of masses of cheap laborers who would gladly emigrate were there not artificial barriers.

"Imperial Ordinance No. 352 of the 28th July, 1899, Concerning the Residences and Businesses of Foreigners who are not entitled to freedom of Residence by the Treaties and Usages" settles the matter of introducing cheap labor as follows: Art. I.—Foreigners, even those who are entitled to freedom of residence by the Treaties and Usages, are permitted to reside, remove, engage in business, or do other actions outside the former Settlements and Mixed-Residence quarters, provided that labourers are not permitted so to reside or do

their work unless they obtain a special permission therefor from the Administrative office.

The kinds of labour and the Regulations concerning the enforcement of the present ordinance shall be determined by the Minister for Home Affairs.

Art. II—Persons acting contrary to the provisos of Art. I. are liable to a fine not exceeding Yen 100.00

Art. III—The present Supplementary Provision Ordinance shall come into effect on the 4th August, 1899.

"Ordinance of the Home Department, No. 42 dated the 18th July, 1890," reads as follows: Art.—I—The Administrative Office mentioned in Art. I of the Imperial Ordinance, No. 352 of 1899, means the Governor of each Prefecture (Ken), Cho, or Fu.

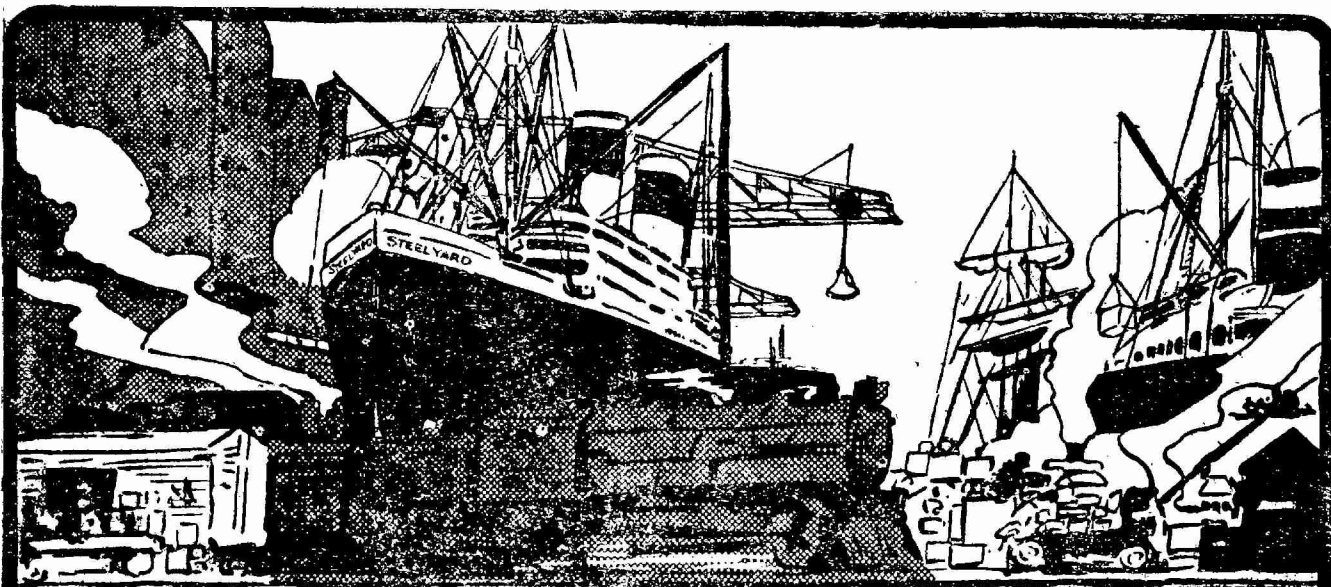
Art. II—Labourers mentioned in Art. I of the Imperial Ordinance, No. 352 of 1899, are those working in agriculture, fishing, mining, public works, building, transporting, drawing vehicles, stevedoring, and other various works, but not including those engaging as domestic servants, cooks, or waiters.

Art. III—The permission granted to a labourer can be cancelled by the Governor of a Prefecture (Ken), Cho, or Fu, if he deem it necessary so to do for the public good. Commenting on this subject a Japanese subject recently remarked: "It is almost impossible for Chinese labourers (to) enter Japan under the present circumstances. As to the entry of passengers in general, the Japanese police authorities in Japanese ports will decide whether they will be permitted or not."

In a few instances there have been troubles in Japan over the matter of the presence of Chinese and Korean workers where there are a good many in the districts, as around Osaka, Kobe, and Hiroshima. In the last named city there was difficulty in the year 1918 when three hundred Chinese laborers were denied entry on the ground that their contract had not been properly reported to the authorities. Thus it is seen that the Government of Japan guards against the entry in embarrassing numbers of cheap laborers from the neighboring continent.

Naturalization in Japan is a relatively simple matter, no racial or geographical barriers being raised. A Chinese, like any other foreigner, may be naturalized if he can show

1. The material quoted here was kindly supplied the writer from the Japanese Consulate General in Shanghai.



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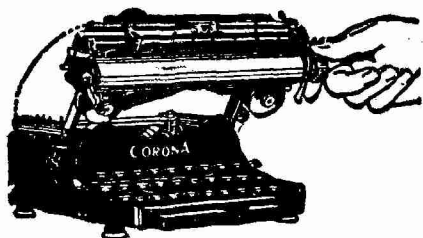
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that he has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years, is at least twenty years of age, and possesses civil capacity according to the law of his native land; is of good morals; possesses property, or the ability to maintain himself; and can show that he possesses no nationality, or will lose it on becoming a Japanese subject. He may marry a Japanese wife and be adopted into her family and assume her family name and by these means become a subject of the country. Or he may simply be adopted by a Japanese subject in which case he himself will become a Japanese subject. Few foreigners, including Chinese, have ever been naturalized in Japan proper; the great bulk of such naturalizations have occurred in the island of Formosa where many Chinese have become subjects of the Japanese emperor. These are generally referred to in government publications as "Hontojin" (Islanders). Birth on Japanese soil does not bring citizenship in the country: a Chinese born in Japan consequently is not considered a Japanese subject, and on coming to China cannot place himself under Japanese protection unless he has been formally naturalized. Only such Chinese as have been formally naturalized in Japan may be registered at the Consulates of Japan in China.

The numbers and the position of the Chinese in those parts of the empire outside Japan proper can be dealt with in this article only briefly.

References to Formosa have been made above; the Chinese have gone to Formosa in considerable numbers since the fall of the Mings in the middle of the 17th century, and many have there been naturalized. Laborers and merchants to the number of about fifteen hundred annually leave Foochow for Formosa; many of these are of course travellers who return after visiting the mainland. In 1917 there were close to four million persons of Chinese or part Chinese blood in the island of Formosa. They have more than doubled in numbers since this territory came under Japanese domination.

For the purpose of discussion here Kwantung or South Manchuria may be considered as part of the Japanese empire. Over five-sixths of the total population of the leased area is Chinese, there being at the end of 1916 over a half million of this race settled in the territory.

With Korea, annexed by Japan in 1910, China has had direct intercourse for about three thousand years. In 1910 there were about one thousand Chinese in the country; at present there are probably about twenty thousand. They constitute by far the largest alien population. Most of these are from the province of Shantung, but considerable numbers are from Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kwangtung, and Hupeh. They are located mostly in the large centers of population, where they are engaged in merchandising and contracting, as well as gardening, mining, and lumbering.

As to the students who have gone from China to Japan a word may be said. As is well known they began to go to Tokyo, where about 90 per cent of them are located, in 1895. Until 1904 their numbers were small—around six hundred for several years. After the Russian-Japanese War they flocked to learn the secret of Japan's power. At one time there were said to be as many as 20,000 in the country. In late years their number has decreased for various reasons until at present there are probably fewer than four thousand altogether.

Some fourteen years or so ago the Chinese government signed an agreement with Japan to send fifty or sixty students to that country annually to enter government schools. The agreement expires this year. On passing the entrance examinations into certain schools Chinese going to Japan under this agreement have obtained from their government a monthly allowance sufficient to cover their necessary expenses.

Concerning the social life of Chinese students in Japan the following excerpt from an article, published in the *Chinese Students' Journal* for April 1918, by Secretary Chang of the Tokyo Chinese Y. M. C. A. is of interest: "The life of Chinese students in Japan is not so pleasant as in other foreign countries. The food the students get is not very nourishing, and the rooms are not always comfortable and conducive to health. Sports and games are not extensively developed. . . . Teachers or professors of the Japanese schools do not make friends or even acquaintances with students, especially Chinese. One professor, a Christian, of the Imperial University, has made the statement that the reason why Chinese students in Japan do not take a friendly attitude toward Japan is because the upper-class Japanese people do not attempt to make friends with Chinese students or look after their interests. . . ."

The tendency to organize along Provincial lines to be met with so often in the schools and colleges of their home lands, and mentioned above in reference to the merchant and laboring class holds in the case of the student class of Chinese in Japan. There have been many such clubs formed. Indeed this tendency to lead independent and self-contained lives seems to be one of the distinctive characteristics to be

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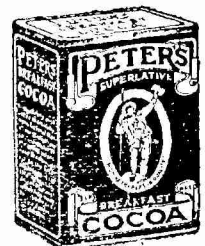
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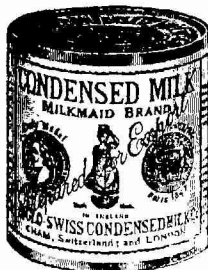
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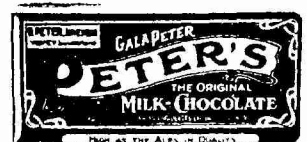


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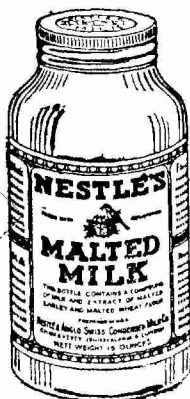
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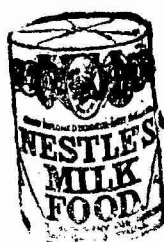
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noted among the Chinese in the Japanese empire. If the Japanese were able to crack the filbert of Chinese communities in their own land it is possible they would have less trouble in breaking into the elephant nut on the Asiatic continent.¹

Toward the Redemption of the Chinese Students in the United States

BY LI KENG-CHANG

FOR years, our patriots and well-wishers have expressed themselves repeatedly that the responsibility of China's salvation lies on the shoulders of the rising generation. And it is only through them that China could emerge. This untoward wish, in spite of all difficulties, has been to a certain extent fulfilled; or at least made good in one way or another. We have certainly exhibited ourselves in manifold daring attempts commensurate with our education. We have also made a convincing impression abroad that China is a country where there are plenty of youths in whom the hope of national reconstruction is vested. These salutary comments are prevailing and will stay, no matter what change takes place. Yes, they will stay forever. But are we satisfied to stop here?

Conspicuous persons always face irreconcilable attacks—sometimes violent. It is true in all phases of human life, politically or otherwise. But in no way should we lose confidence in the majority; or at least we should not lose sympathy in our intelligent class right at the start.

Recently,—contrary to all previous phenomena—there has been brought into open discussion the failures of the Chinese returned students from the United States. The criticisms have come from all sources. Some have gone even so far as to say that America is not fit for Chinese students; others have said that the adverse result is largely due to the intellectual upheaval at home. That both these theories are reasonably true no one can deny. But the question before us is: are they sound as reasons to be attributed to the failing cases of our returned students? True, American conditions are not fit for our purpose,—not entirely of course. But they by no means should retard our intellectual progress for which we are earnestly seeking. If educational atmosphere has been greatly enhanced at home—that should have certainly been the case—still there can be found no tenable leanings whereby we can account for the failure of an average student, who was supposedly trained along certain lines of higher education which at home could not be readily given.

It is altogether unfair that this judgment should sentence all the students without any discrimination, and should be passed on without condition. Strangely enough, however, there has been no issuance of protecting explanations of any sort from those at whom this judgment was primarily aimed. Are they justified in making such an indictment? Or are those returned students deserving to be thus honorably mentioned as a measure of social probation? It is to be remembered that silence in this case means acknowledgement and preferred repetition.

What seems to be more unfortunate is that this arbitrary charge directly made against our predecessors and emphatically to us, has produced no slight effect among the two thousand intelligent minds, who are, now, in the United States, either under the support of the rich fathers' purses or poor farmers' hoardings in terms of tax. As to the former, self-discretion should prevail; while, in the latter case, the agencies in charge should, perhaps, adopt more strict measures in matters of supervision hitherto ignored.

Our wholesale plan of sending out certain students has been proven very unwise, although it was once a law of necessity. After long and unfit application, however, it must have convinced our educational authorities to resort to some other means for solution. All other things can be put off for the present moment, any procrastination in this case affects the entire morale of those students who have made up their

1. Christian work among the Chinese in the Japanese empire is omitted from this discussion since it is taken up at some length in the chapter "Christian Work among Chinese Abroad" pp. 358-62 of *The Christian Occupation of China* (Shanghai 1922).



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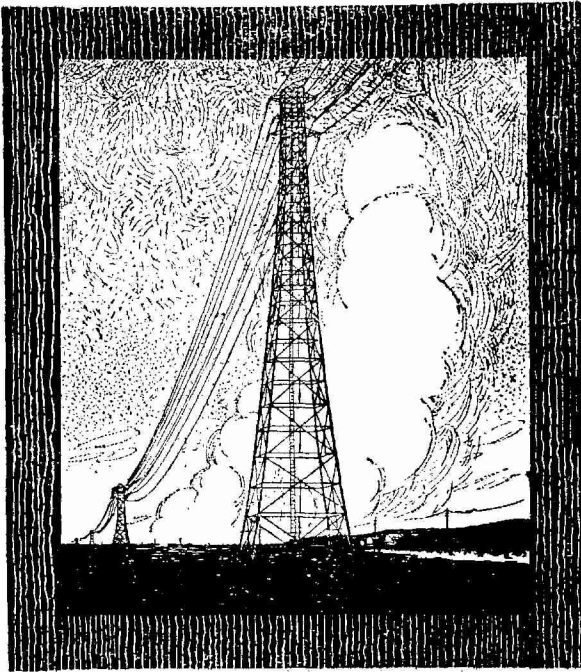
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EE 11

minds for some service in a more righteous way. The failure of a returned student—if there is such an absurdity at all—is not just because that he is a returned student. It crystallizes through a long process of permeation. It has already taken shape before he pronounces his return. The loose and sometimes indifferent method of supervision of the authorities in charge is said to be attributable to this unsatisfactory result.

It might be well, however, that each student before being sent out must formally fill out certain blanks in black and white, and his signature affixed thereto. But it is only too obvious a fact that it loses its operative force as soon as the signer crosses over the Pacific Ocean. Every thinking person, under the present situation, ought to give his unconditional applause to any measure by which good results could be produced. Certainly, it must not be in such a perfunctory way as at present. One failing student means so much loss to all those concerned, to say nothing of himself. Hence it should not be looked upon as a common-place affair. It involves part of the success of our program of regeneration and renaissance. Or, in other words, we have no room for conspicuous failures under our present regime.

Several times I have thought that the two commissioners at Washington, D. C. must exercise to their full extent the powers delegated to them. In cases outside their jurisdiction, as it occasionally occurs, they should adopt the Japanese diplomatic practice: "cable back home for instructions." To resist hungry students from demanding back-allowances or the monthly signing of checks is in no sense deemed to be the only or main function of the two or three storied office buildings. There must be something more than that.

In point of fact, certain unwise notions have been deeply rooted in the mind of a group of students. And it will take time to have them eradicated or somewhat modified. Preventive measure seems to be imperative at the present moment. The remedy in question must be so construed that it will make invalid all unpleasant practices not originally recognized by either of the parties. It must be seen to that the students under auspices of the two missions are officially in school for the major part of the period contracted. Measures must be enforced effectively to guard against students from obtaining double scholarships. Endorsement must not be given to student pretending to be in school in order to continue his allowance, meanwhile working at some gainful job instead, and finally it should be seen that students finish one stage of study at a reasonable period of time. If we do endeavor to send out students not in the sense of public charge, nor in the sense of the easiness of acquiring personal wealth, these stipulations, I think, must be observed through a sort of renewed allegiance in one way or other; then the question of "the dire need of men at home" can easily be met.

Chinese Educational Mission, Washington. D. C.

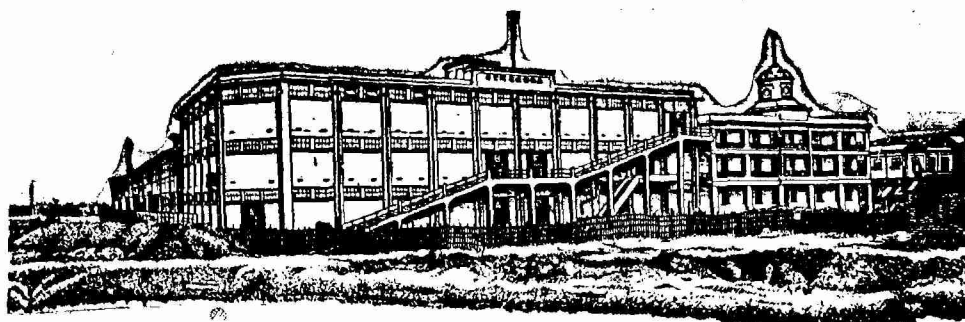
No Wonder There Is a Tempest in the Tea Pot

Way out in the province of Quantung, China, not so many miles from Canton there is an especial tea plant that grows on the high slopes of the mountains. To gather this tea it is necessary to organize a regular expedition composed of hunters and tea gatherers. While the hunters keep the ferocious tigers of the mountains at bay the pickers collect the tea. Always some of them are killed. This tea is so well thought of in China that rich natives pay as high as the equivalent of \$25 for one pound of it. Yet, an American would not consider the stuff as palatable as ordinary \$1 a pound tea.

Here in America we look upon the Chinese republic as a failure because in the few short years of its existence it has not reached the stability and smoothness of functioning which the Anglo-Saxon governments have attained after centuries of education.

It is all, however, comparative. We understand less regarding the struggles of the new Chinese republic than we do regarding the tea from the mists of the mountains. The Chinese like the tea that we despise and the Chinese are supporting and will, eventually, make successful the government which we despise.

Just a little understanding and a littled help now might save many years of struggle and abortive government development on the part of a great people. But we will no more try to understand China than we would fight wild tigers for an especial brand of tea.—*Olympia (Wash.) Recorder*.



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Who's Who in China



Mr. S. T. Wen

(溫世珍)

S. T. Wen, who graduated from the Peiyang Naval College in 1898, was born in Tientsin 46 years ago. Following his graduation from college Mr. Wen engaged himself in educational work, and in 1902 established the First High School and the Higher Normal College in Honan province. In 1906 he served in Canton as interpreter to the Foreign Office and later became foreign secretary with Viceroy Chang in the province of Kiangsu. In 1913, Mr. Wen was appointed by President Yuan Shih-kai, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Chekiang. The third class order of the Chiaho was conferred upon him the following year in recognition of his excellent services. His past service drew a great deal of confidence from the late Military Governor of Kiangsu, Gen. Li Shun, who appointed Mr. Wen councillor and later adviser for foreign affairs for Kiangsu. In 1920, Wen Shih-tsen became superintendent of Customs and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Nanking, which posts he still retains. Mr. Wen was a member of the Chinese delegation to the Disarmament Conference in Washington in 1921, serving as high councillor to the delegation. For his excellent services there, the Chinese government last year conferred upon Mr. Wen the second class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho decoration (The Order of the Excellent Crop with Brilliant Rays and Sash). Several weeks ago the government again honored him by appointing him ambassador-in-waiting which means that his next post will be abroad.

W. H. C.

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Oriental in New York Dance to Strains of Chinese Orchestra While Orientals in China Dance to Strains of Western Music



It would seem that the cart is before the horse when reports from New York record the fact that Chinese and American students and officials in New York have been dancing to the strains of a Chinese orchestra, when Chinese and foreigners in China have been dancing to the tunes of a western orchestra. Perhaps it is little less than three years ago in China when it was unique to see an international gathering in a ballroom, while now the occurrence is quite frequent.

The Cosmopolitan Club in New York recently held its annual entertainment when the program included a Japanese dance, and general dancing. There were more than seventy-five couples present including diplomatic officials of China and Japan, many of whom wore costumes of their native country, which lent color to the occasion. Another occasion was when the Canton Alumni held a dance at the Hotel Astor, New York. According to the report:



"Chinese beauties and Chinese notables—as well as American guests—danced both Chinese "solo" dances and modern American ballroom steps to the music of a Chinese orchestra of flutes and harps, in the Hotel Astor grand ballroom, New York, recently.

Pretty young Canton alumnae from many cities danced with staid Celestial business men, diplomats, and bankers, as well as with a number of Americans lucky enough to be present. Many of them wore their Chinese "Sunday go to meeting's," making the dance a colorful scene.

"Among those present" in the upper picture left to right are:—Chas. Hodges, Head of Oriental Division, Nanyang University, and Dr. Ma Soo, representative in America of the government of South China: Seated:—L. N. Lau, head of the Chinese Merchant Bank in New York, chairman of dance committee; Ziang-ling Chang, Chinese Consul-General at New York; T. E. Pun, vice-president of the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co.

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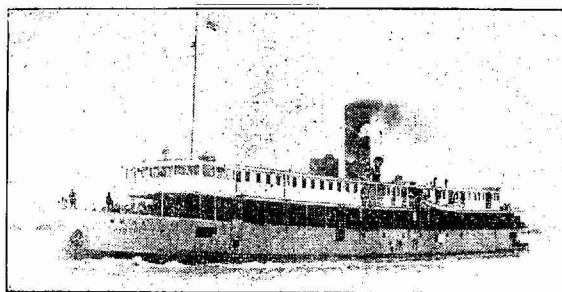
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Men and Events

Thomas F. Millard departed for America on the *President Madison*, on Monday, March 26.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, arrived in Shanghai this week enroute to Washington.

The offices of the Great China Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., will be removed from 58 Kiangse Road to 9 Ningpo Road, after April 1, according to an announcement made by the firm.

S. Tanaka, former Japanese Vice-Consul, Shanghai and Assessor at the Mixed Court, who was lately appointed Japanese Consul at Changsha departed on Wednesday, April 4, to take over his new post, on the steamer *Nanyang Maru*.

The formal opening of the new premises of the Chung Foo Union Bank, Shanghai, will be held on Monday, April 9, at 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Y. R. Sun, manager and F. D. Zar, sub-manager have issued invitations in honor of this event.

Miss A. M. Smallwood, First Class Diplomee, and author of *Common Sense Cookery* and *Goodies* is expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly to give a series of lectures on cooking at the Carlton Cafe, Ningpo Road, under the auspices of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., Shanghai.

The article entitled "China's Coal and Other Minerals" by Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American Group in the China Consortium, which appeared in the *Weekly Review* for March 17, was published originally in the anniversary edition of the *Sin Wan Pao* and through an oversight, credit to the *Sin Wan Pao* was not given.

The Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai, according to an announcement made, has been appointed a general depository of public monies of the United States and is, therefore, prepared to cash unregistered War Savings Certificates of the 1918 series and pay proportionate amounts due on the 1919 series through the Shanghai branch.

Dr. R. Coltman, a long time resident in the Orient and adviser to the Standard Oil Company at Peking, returned to Shanghai last week after a six months tour of Europe and America. Mr. Coltman has accompanying him Mrs. Coltman and daughter, and his son W. Coltman, a member of the staff of the Standard Oil Company at Chentow, Chihli province.

The Bureau of Education, Canton, China, has in its government schools 5,123 boys and 2,385 girls, or a total of 7,508 students; and 432 men and 114 women, or a total of 546 teachers, besides 76 men and 18 women officers of school administration. The city spent in 1922, \$243,256 for public school education, according to statistics of the Bureau of Education.

The new officers elected to serve for the coming year of the Shanghai Rotary Club, including the new board of directors, are: W. J. Hawkings, president; T. C. Britton, vice-president; Dr. J. Petit, secretary; K. P. Chen, treasurer; and J. Evans, G. A. Fitch, H. Holgate, H. B. Lane, S. D. Ren, and Dr. W. S. New, directors. Sergeant-at-Arms, A. F. Kimball.

The American Woman's Club held its annual election of officers on Tuesday afternoon, April 3, at the Carlton Cafe, when Dr. Anne Walter Fearn was unanimously re-elected to serve as president for the coming year. The other officers elected were: Mrs. H. B. Lane, first vice-president; Mrs. W. H. Lacy, second vice-president; Mrs. Boynton, recording secretary; Mrs. Hamlet, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Healey, treasurer; Mrs. Herbert Solomon, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Snoko, librarian; and Mrs. Bernard, assistant librarian; Mesdames Lunt, Gregory, Lockwood and Merriman were elected members of the board of directors.

Tsze E. Pun, vice-president and treasurer of Nanyang Brothers Inc., and manager of the New York office, planned to depart from New York during the month for China, to confer with the heads of the firm. The *China Review* had the following to say regarding the trade expansion of Nanyang Bros.: "The spectacular rise of the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Company from a small struggling business to a place of power in China's industrial and commercial world in a decade is well known. In the last reorganization of the company in the fall of 1919, the capitalization was fixed at \$15,000,000. The company at present has four factories in China, four purchasing offices, twenty branches, and thirty-two agencies."

In recognition of services rendered, the Chinese government has conferred upon Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and Yao Yu, superintendent of Customs, the first-class Tashou Chiaho decoration according to an announcement. Other decorations conferred include, S. K. Chen, chief secretary of the local foreign bureau, and N. T. Yang, first secretary, who have received respectively the second-

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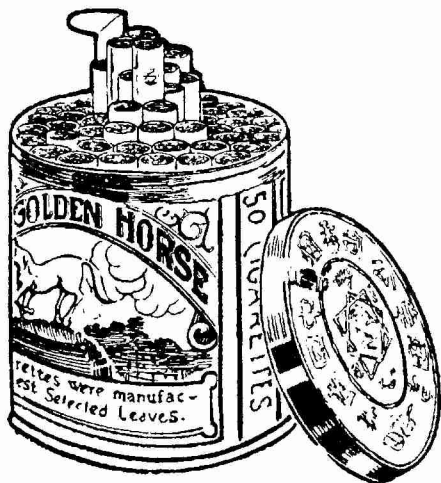
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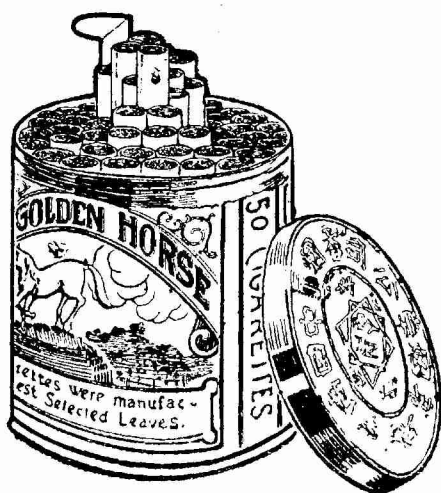
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class Tashou Chiaho and the second-class Chiaho. Sheng En-yu, son of the late Sheng Kung-pao, received the first-class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho. The Chiaho is known in foreign parlance as the Order of the Excellent Crop, the Tashou carries with it a sash which is given as a higher order of the Chiaho, while the Paokuang is the same decoration (the highest one) with excellent rays.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd., has issued its annual statement, for December 31, 1922, which was submitted at the fifteenth annual general meeting of shareholders. The Chekiang Industrial Bank was established in 1908 and is represented by its own offices at Hangchow, Shanghai, Hankow, Haimon and Lanchi. Domestic agencies of the bank are throughout China at the principal cities. The correspondents in foreign countries are found in England, represented by the National Provincial and Union Bank, Ltd., in New York, the Irving National Bank, the Harriman National Bank, New York, and the American Express Company, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco; in France, by Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Ltd.; Belgium, same bank; Holland, Rotterdasche Bankverering, Rotterdam; Germany, M. M. Warburg, and Co. and Japan, the Dai-ichi Ginko, at all the important cities. The bank supports a banking department, for current and fixed accounts in taels and dollars, a foreign department, drafts are bought and sold, imports and exports financed, etc., and has a savings department and safe deposit vaults.

Views In Review

The Japanese say they will stand on the 21 demands, but the Chinese are setting upon them.

The U. S. government plans to liquidate its mercantile fleet as a means of keeping the ships afloat.

Despite the fact the wife is wearing her gowns longer the husband sees no difference in the number she buys.

When Europe gets aflame and calls for American aid why not send over some of the striking coal miners to cool things off?

To those who ask if Germany will be able to meet her obligations, we are ready to reply that she seems to be unable to evade them.

When they took a Fall out of the Harding cabinet the President called for Work from the post office department and introduced New timber there.

The political writer who said that it was impossible to determine the strength of the Ford presidential boom should remember that you never can tell how fast a Ford is running if you depend on the noise for your speedometer.

News from Central China

The Independent News Agency and the Chung Mei Advertising Agency have removed their offices to 25-B Rue Dautremer, French Concession. The Independent News, a paper organized by the Independent News Agency, will be published in the new premises April next.

Several forged Bank of Communications notes of the denomination of \$50. have been found in the Japanese Concession. It is further alleged that these notes were tendered by a certain Russian in Hankow. Investigation of the case is being taken up by the authorities.

The Industrial Commissioner of Honan is making plans to establish ten cotton seed nursery stations each to occupy an area of thirty mow in the districts of Chengchow, Yungtshen, Hsinghsiang, Chungmow, Sinchong, Yunyang, Kunghsien, Tseshui, Loyang and Yencheng.

There seems to be a resurrection of the recent labor agitation in this center this week. The local labor unions have again threatened to walk out in a grand demonstration in Hankow including the foreign concessions. Their plan however was upset by the authorities who outlawed seventeen active labor agitators.

A Committee has been appointed by the Chinese Bankers' Association of Hankow to complete arrangements and

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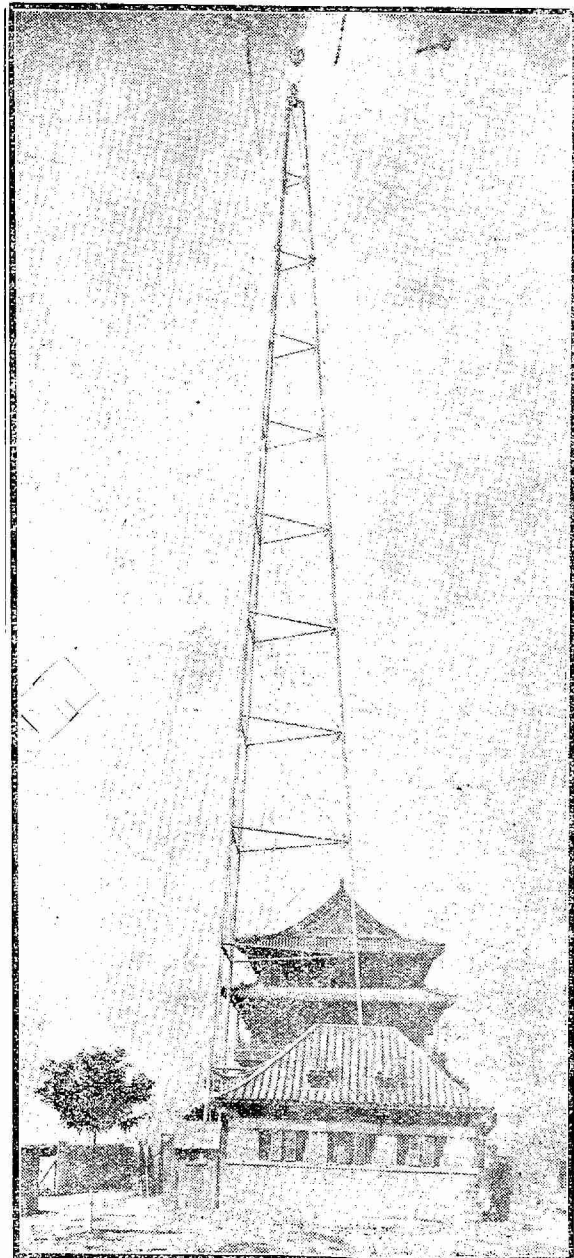
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facilities for holding the annual conference on April 15. More than a hundred delegates representing banking interests in various parts of China will be in Hankow for the annual meeting.

The Wuhan Telephone Administration employes have again presented a lengthy petition to the Ministry of Communications at Peking as well as the telephone director in Hankow asking for an increase in their pay. The employes complain that their present pay scale scarcely gives them sufficient to live on.

The Tuchun of Wuchang, General Hsiao Yao-nan, has received several requests from Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun for money to help the fighting in Szechuan. A sum of \$200,000 has been advanced to Wu Pei-fu out of the financial resources of Hupeh, but the General has made a further request for \$1,000,000 to be raised in the next two months.

Nearly all able-bodied men in Szechuan are inclined toward banditry in the absence of law and the upset of the economic system on account of the warfare, according to a foreign observer. The ever-increasing number of outlaws in Szechuan are found almost in all parts of the province, and further anarchism is expected to follow the present civil war.

The Chin Woo Athletic Association in Hankow is planning to have the annual membership drive begin on April 1. The Association has proved a great success both from the standpoint of service and membership. The association serves as a public recreation ground for Chinese in Hankow, as well as the training of the Chinese Volunteer Company.

The Hankow Anti-Footbinding Association held its formal inaugural meeting in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. last Friday. Many Chinese interested were present at the meeting to formulate an aggressive program to eliminate the course of foot-binding in Chinese families. Yu Chun-ting, of the Hankow Race Club, was elected president of the Association.

Four aeroplanes and accessories arrived in Hankow from Paotingfu on March 17, through the Peking-Hankow railway, and their destination is said to be the upper Yangtze. Arrangements are being made to forward the planes to Ichang from which point they will be transhipped to the Gorges to aid General Yang Seng in his operations against Szechuan.

An important conference is being held in Paoting during this week end by militarists of the Chihli faction from eight provinces. The important issue of the Yangtze situation and policy of dealing with the Kuomintang are the topics that are long taken up for decision. It is understood that the delegates will probably all agree with General Wu Pei-fu's plan to subdue the south and the southwest by force of arms.

Yunnan troops have combined their efforts with the Szechuanese in resisting the coming of northern military influence into the southwestern provinces, and have been in severe conflict with Kweichow troops who are working in harmony with General Yang Seng's anti-Szechuan expedition. The people in Kweichow, the capital of Kweichow, are now in considerable alarm at the prospect of an invasion by Yunnan troops.

There are now some 30,000 bandits in Honan who have agreed to be reorganized into the National Army under General Chin Yun-ao. But the government finds it extremely difficult to accept their offer on the ground that it requires some \$300,000 a month for their upkeep and training. The bandit forces are very strong and threaten to return to banditry in the event of the government refusing to take them into the army.

About ten thousand newly recruited troops have passed Hankow during the past two weeks. Some of them are proceeding to Kiukiang and Nanchang to reinforce the anti-Fukien expeditions under General Sun Chuen-fang, while about half of them are on their way to the upper Yangtze to back up the forces of General Yang Seng against Szechuanese troops. The recruits are mostly men from Honan and other northern provinces.

Workers of the wine breweries in Hankow go on strike this week demanding higher wages from their employers. The workers at first presented their demand for increase to the breweries, but their actions being suspected by the local police, several of their ringleaders were arrested by the police. Settlement is being discussed between the Wine Trade Guild and representatives of the workers, who demand the release of the arrested before they compromise work.

Two men were killed near the Japanese Consession last Thursday as a result of the violent explosion of a mine left unearthed during the Revolution in 1911. The killed were two coolies working in the vicinity. Hitting on the dangerous spot while doing some ground work, they exploded the long dormant mine which ended their lives. The mine was suspected to have been left underground by the Revolutionary

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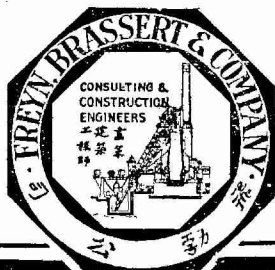
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Army of 1911 while fighting in Hankow with the Imperial Army from Peking.

The managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, Chai Chi-hsien, is in Hankow in connection with negotiations with banking circles in Hankow for a loan to tide over the financial stress in that line. It is reported, however, that the loan is not intended for the railway administration, but on the contrary, General Wu Pei-fu is trying to get the money through Mr. Chao to finance his expeditions into Szechuan and Fukien. The amount General Wu aims at is \$1,000,000, the land property of the Kinhan railway being the security offered.

The opium situation in Hunan is going from bad to worse. One foreign correspondent is responsible for the information that soldiers above the Changteh district are paid in opium which they are allowed of course to ship down river to exchange for silver. The drug was never used before as freely since the Revolution, as it is today. Huge quantities of opium are openly sold and bought in Changteh, and the soldiers and militarists are the ones that actually profiteer in the trade. No attitude of pretending prohibition is taken by the Chinese authorities, who only lay a heavy tax on the drug, the revenue accruing therefrom going into their pockets.

Hankow, March 24, 1923.

News from South China

Cantonese troops loyal to Dr. Sun Yat-sen have secured complete control of Kongmoon and part command of Shiuhing, two of the important cities in Kwangtung.

Municipal government, recently suspended in Canton, has returned to full swing with Fo Sun, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, returning to his former office as mayor. Municipal schools and municipal street cleaning service have been resumed.

Many hundred American tourists were in Canton during March, including a party of silk merchants from New York. While here they had conferences with both the Canton Foreign and the Canton Chinese Silk Associations and were guests at many banquets given in their honor.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has created a disbandment commission and called for a conference for financial reform. To these some leading merchants in Hongkong have been invited to attend. Land reform through a new survey is under consideration, and foreign experts will be employed to execute the scheme.

Shen Hung-ying, whose attitude toward Dr. Sun is still doubtful and who was March 21 appointed *Tuli* or director of military affairs in Kwangtung, has received a supply of arms and ammunitions from northern sources recently. Shen is still occupying the Kwangtung Arsenal in Shekcheng, not far from Canton City.

The strike of telegraph operators in Kwangtung caused by the dismissal of a superintendent recently was ended officially in Canton, March 20, but actual service is still suspended because of refusal of operators outside Canton to transmit messages from here. In Canton telegraph operators were arrested and forced back to work.

The *Yin Chiang Pao*, a Canton daily, having published a report that the Bank of Taiwan in Shanghai had suspended payment, a run took place on the Canton branch of the bank the other day. The Canton branch successfully met all demands with assistance from the Hongkong branch. The bank is officially denying the report through special notice in local papers in Canton.

The higher institutions of learning in Canton, supported by the provincial government, are reopening. It has been decided upon that proceeds from certain likin offices will be permanently set aside exclusively for education. If this scheme is successfully carried out, local disturbances and change of administrations do not necessarily affect the schools as experienced in the past.

Macao reports reaching Canton state that a school of aviation is being advocated there, that a loan of \$2,000,000 to Dr. Sun Yat-sen by the Portuguese is being favorably considered, and that many Chinese, who left that port a year ago as protest as ill-treatment of Chinese laborers there, have recently returned, as the strike has been settled with satisfaction to the laborers concerned.

Yang Hsi-min, the Yunnanese commander in Canton, has been ordered to specially supervise the protection of this city. His men are grateful for this order, as this will mean that the gambling and opium traffic of which they have practically procured a monopoly will be permitted to continue. The attempt of the Kwangtung Bureau of Finance to



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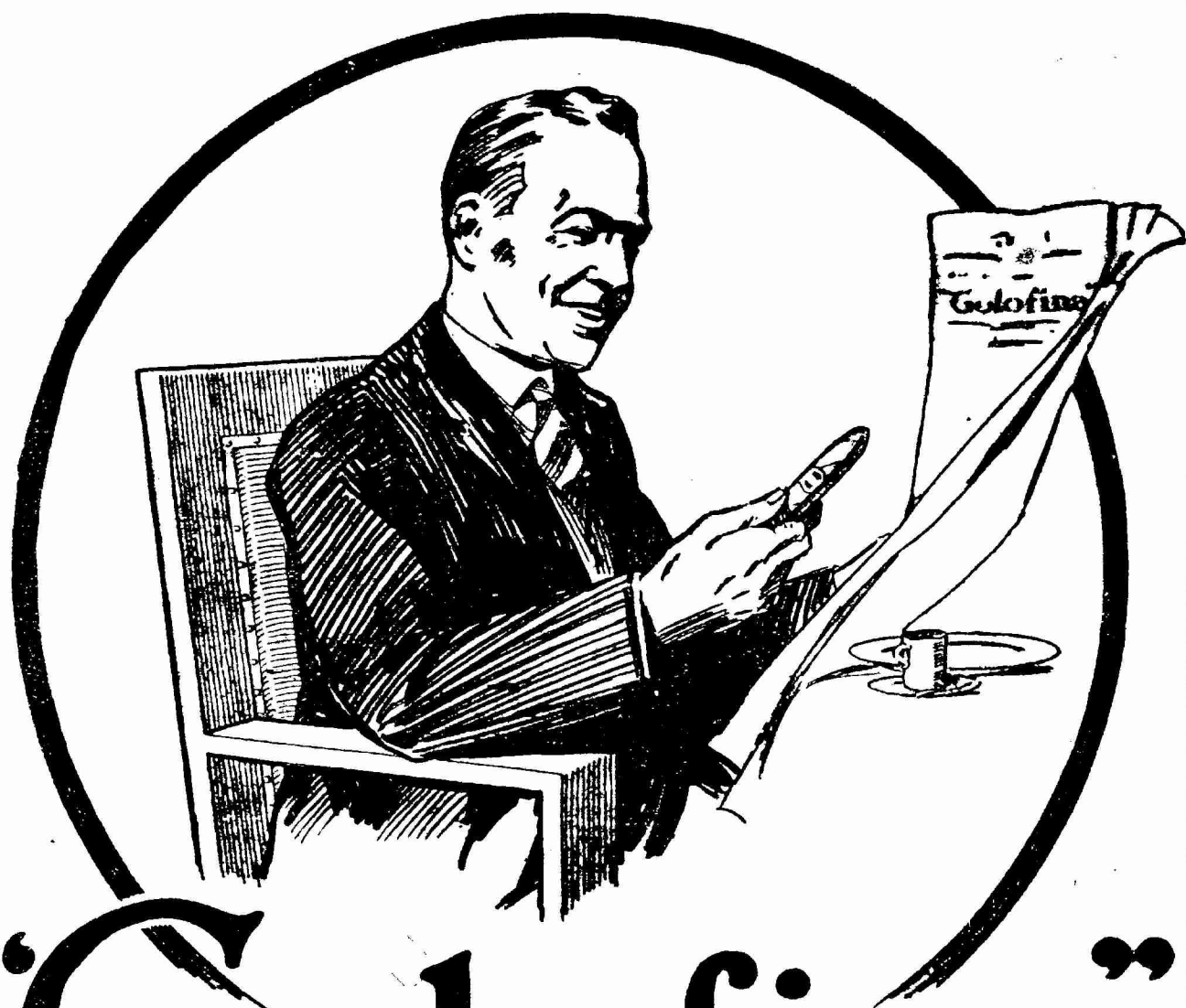
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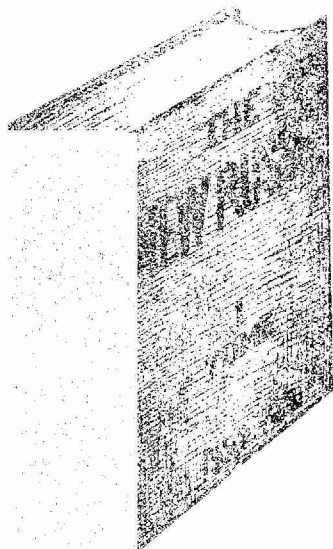
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control and regulate gambling has still been unsuccessful, and its hope of unifying the provincial accounts and collecting all taxes is far from being realized.

Reign of terror still goes on in Canton. Party persecutions resulting from personal grievances are common nowadays here. Miss Wong Pei-yung, a woman member of the Heungshan District Assembly, for some months a labor leader in Canton, was executed March 9 by Kuomintang officials on charge of being a secret agent of General Chen Chiung-ming, a former governor of Kwangtung. Cantonese laborers are still supporting the Kuomintang, however, and the reopening of the party headquarters in Canton, March 25, was honored with a parade of labor organizations.

The appointment by Peking of Shen Hung-ying, an anti-Sun Yat-sen Kwangsi militarist in Canton, as *Tuli* or director of military affairs in Kwangtung March 21, has intensified the feeling of the Cantonese against the Peking regime. Shen has signified his unwillingness to accept the appointment, and the Yunnanese as well as the Cantonese have prepared to disarm Shen and his 8,000 men in this province as soon as they show further sign of disloyalty to Dr. Sun. Lin Hu, commanding some 10,000 former troops of Chen Chiung-ming, is considering the suggestion of withdrawing his opposition to Dr. Sun, and if this is done, Shen will be isolated from all factions now struggling for power in Kwangtung. The most powerful military factions in Kwangtung at present are those led by Shen Hung-ying, with about 5,000 Kwangsi-ites and 3,000 Cantonese, stationed along the North and the West River districts; Lin Hu, 10,000, northeastern Kwangtung; Li Lieh-chun, 3,000, Swatow; Yang Hsi-min, 6,000 mixed Yunnanese and Cantonese, principally Canton; Chan Chark and Chau Chi-ching, 12,000 Cantonese, Kongmoon; and Chu Pei-teh, 3,000, above Shuihing up the West River. Chen Chiung-ming's former followers are still active in several sections, but they will eventually come to terms with Dr. Sun, it is believed. The Chenghsueh Political Party, with office in Hongkong, running politics for Shen, is still hopeful that it will soon return to power in Canton, replacing the Kuomintang. The failure of the foreign policy of the Chang Shou-tseng cabinet in Peking and the inability of the government there to procure the abrogation of the Twenty-one Demands from Japan and the acceptance by the leading Cantonese organizations of Dr. Sun's disbandment scheme have been a blow to the Chenghsueh Party. As the military factions in and around Canton are more favorable to Dr. Sun, it may take some time before Shen is able to carry the Chenghsueh through to power here.

Canton, March 24, 1923.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, March 21, to Wednesday, April 4).

Affairs of the Peking Cabinet, fighting in Szechuan the Sun Yat-sen problem of disbandment in Canton, and Japan's hearty and strong disapproval of China's abrogation of the 1915 Treaty, seem to weigh in equal proportion in the news value of the preceding week under review.

Huang Fu, Minister of Foreign Affairs after repeatedly sending in his resignation from the Peking Cabinet, has learned that the government has finally decided to grant his resignation. It is expected that a Presidential Mandate will be issued within a short time to this effect and that Dr. W. W. Yen and Dr. C. T. Wang are considered to be the most promising candidates for the post. The latest news regarding the Cabinet situation was contained in a *Reuters* report:

"In the Senate to-day it was decided that a motion discharging the Chang Shao-tseng Cabinet should be placed in the hands of a special committee. In the House of Representatives to-day it was resolved that unless the measures to consolidate the foreign and domestic loans be passed by Parliament, the said measures would not be valid."

"The Senate this afternoon discussed a resolution of lack of confidence in the government, because of its alleged failure to secure the abrogation of the Twenty-one Demands, proposed by Chang Wo-hua. The opposition favored the resolution and called on the President to dismiss the Cabinet. Finally it was agreed that the matter should be referred to a Special committee of 27."

With regard to the salaries of the police guard in arrears it has been learned recently that the Peking Bankers Association has advanced \$100,000 as a loan to the metropolitan police with the proviso that the money be used in liquidating the accounts run up with tradesman during the three months the police have been unable to collect their salaries from the government. In addition to this: "The bankers also have virtually agreed to advance another \$100,000 for the payment

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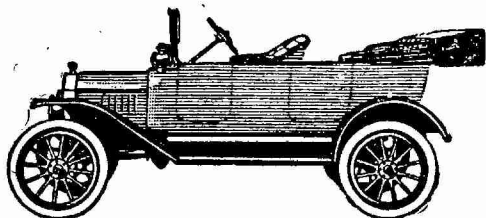
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of General Feng Yu-hsiang's metropolitan troops, General Tsao Kun having offered to see that the loan is repaid. The government has almost concluded negotiations for a loan sufficient to pay salaries in arrears to the metropolitan forces military, police and gendarmerie, and to prevent a police strike threatened. It promised that all overdue pay shall be met by to-morrow.

In the meantime the authorities are advocating once more that a new house tax be imposed in the capital, the proceeds to be set aside permanently for the prompt payment of the forces of law and order. The merchants are not opposing this tax at the moment, although it was their opposition that defeated the proposal when it was last made nearly a year ago. Many of the poorer householders, however, are raising objection, saying the enforcement of the tax would work hardship upon their families.

The *Eastern News Agency* carried the following additional information:

"Owing to the fact that the military guards of Peking are inclined to strike on account of their wages being in arrears for many months, President Li Yuan-hung, several days ago, ordered the Ministry of Finance to raise a sum of \$500,000 without delay. The Ministry of Finance, however, has so far failed to pay the outstanding wages to the military guards with the result that the situation is growing from bad to worse.

There still seems to be much Parliamentary and Cabinet harangue over the Twenty-one Demands question and the return of Port Arthur and Dalny. According to a report in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* it is expected that another formal declaration by China on the Treaty will be made with an entirely different tone, from a recent note ascribed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The report continues:

The Chinese newspapers are authority for the statement that the Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Tokio has been instructed to notify Japan that China does not consent to a further extension of the Manchurian leases. The report lacks confirmation at this writing. Some sort of a formal declaration is also to be sent to the Foreign Powers, according to a tentative Cabinet decision. Obviously, this would have reference to submission of the Twenty-one Demands Treaty to The Hague tribunal. What Japan will say later must await upon China's formal declarations. Chinese propagandists engaged in anti-Japanese talk are indulging in many de-

clarations that "come from the inside" about Japan being prepared to sever diplomatic relations with China.

The situation in Fukien according to reports, seems to be clearing up due to the fact that a responsible person has been appointed to carry out the rehabilitation of the province. General Sun Chuan-fang, the newly appointed Tuli, has wired to Peking to withdraw the Mandate appointing him to office, which action is regarded as pure formality.

Wu Pei-fu seems to be meeting with little success with the prospects of the military loan in banking circles and has ordered the Tuchun of Wuchang to devise other means for raising funds for military purposes required in Szechwan and Fukien. As a consequence the land dues in Hupeh will be doubled this year, although there has already been so much opposition by the Hupeh people against Wu's plans of exorbitant taxation.

Sun Yat-sen in South China is still dicker over the proposed loan to carry out his scheme of disbandment of troops. Peking is making an energetic effort to pour oil on troubled waters of Canton but it is feared they will be directed toward the head of Sun Yat-sen, according to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*. The latest report on the situation in South China was contained in the *North China Daily News* of recent date:

"The appointment by Peking of Gen. Shen Hung-ying the Kuangsi militarist, who is now at the head of some 8,000 men in Kuangtung, as Tuli of Military Affairs in this province," together with the appointment of some of Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's followers as division commanders, has not created any surprise here as such a move was anticipated for some time. The pro-Sun Yat-sen forces in and around Canton are guarding themselves against any unreasonable action on the part of Gen. Shen, who has so far failed to meet Dr. Sun, although invited several times to do so. Gen. Shen has advised Gen. Wu Pei-fu that he will not accept the appointment.

"Some disaffected Cantonese troops at Kongmoon under Commander Chen Teh-chun were recently disarmed by commands loyal to Dr. Sun. Cantonese followers of Dr. Sun are trying to take control of Shiuhsing on the West River, where Gen. Shen is in nominal command. Gen. Yang Hsi-ming, senior commander of the Yunnanese troops in Kuangtung, while repeatedly asserting his loyalty to Dr. Sun, has so far failed to withdraw his men from the many likin stations and other civil offices of revenue or to refrain from

raising funds through granting protection to gambling which evil is gaining ground amongst women and children as well as men."

Affairs in Szechwan seem to be on a par with last week, with General Yang Sen in the foreground with his Northern forces which are now fighting their way from Western Hupeh into Szechwan along the Yangtse. General Yang is an ally of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and his views on the situation there were contained in a Manifesto recently issued. General Yang outlines in this manifesto his particular reason for continued fighting in Szechwan province, as he felt it his duty to clear up the atmosphere in that province the only way in doing so was to make war against Liu Tsen-hou, who has caused constant dissension among the people. Commerce and industry have both been killed by heavy taxes and education has simply ceased to make progress heretofore. In short, according to General Yang, maladministration and selfishness among the people have become worse.

Nothing new in the way of news has come from Japan during the week under review as all press reports have been centered around the Abrogation of the Twenty-one Demands by China, with universal disapproval as far as Japan is concerned. The Philippines has maintained an even tenor of news during the past week.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

March 28. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, one of world's most famous actresses, dies at Paris after long illness.—House of Commons in London approve of building naval base at Singapore according to London dispatch.

March 29. Berlin report says German people want an international commission of businessmen on which Germany and France would be represented on terms of equality to determine Germany's ability to meet her obligations which is based on U. S. Secretary Hughes' proposal.—The Near East Conference is shortly to be resumed at Constantinople.

April 1. France seems to have barred her door against any useful method of approach as far as other nations are concerned, is opinion of Chancellor of Exchequer at London.—Washington report says Lansing-Ishii Agreement whereby the United States recognizes Japan's special interests in China, is cancelled by mutual agreement between Japan and U. S.

April 2. With regard to settlement on the cost of American Army of Occupation on the Rhine it is proposed that payment to America with absolute priority of 1,000,000,000 gold marks less the value of material handed over at the Armistice estimated at from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 gold marks.—According to London despatch Great Britain is urged to act in the Ruhr case.—Riotous scenes occur at Krupp's, when many are killed and wounded, according to Berlin report.—Great Britain is requested to change her policy toward Russia, according to Reuter's report. The revenue of Great Britain for the year ending 1923, amounted to £914,000,000, a decrease of £211,000,000 as compared with previous year.—British government gives instructions for release of Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian Nationalist leader, from Gibraltar, for reasons of health.

April 3. A public statement issued by U. S. Secretary Hughes to delegation of American women who urge recognition of Russian government, is there is no change in U. S. policy and the bars are to remain up.—German people are highly incensed over shooting at Krupp Works, according to Berlin despatch.

April 4. President Harding asks for a comprehensive investigation of abnormal sugar prices.—Draper Daugherty, only son of U. S. Attorney General Daugherty, is involved in murder mystery of New York girl.—London report says former Princess Hermine, bride of ex-Kaiser definitely separates from him.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the early part of the week, the cotton market at the "Exchange" continued quite weak, and predictions were freely made that the price for Tungchow would soon break through Tls. 34.50 for April. As usual, this talk was to a great extent by people who a few weeks ago were talking with equal confidence of over Tls. 45.00 for Tungchow. The market got over-sold and as a majority of Farmers refused to sell at prevailing prices at their home towns, mills came in as buyers of moderate lines of contracts, and we had an upturn of some 150 points.

Aside from this feature, the market seems to be a two-sided affair. The non-realization on the part of the "Chinese Mill-owners Association" appeal to the General Government

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 28th, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange.—The London price of silver for ready delivery after dropping $\frac{3}{8}$ d. to $32\frac{1}{4}$ d. has recovered to $32\frac{3}{4}$ d. which is $\frac{3}{8}$ d. higher than last week's closing quotation. The quotation for two months forward is still $\frac{1}{8}$ d. lower than ready.

Our official rate for T/T on London has followed silver declining to $3/1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and recovering to $3/2$ d. Exchange business in connection with "Imports" and "Exports" has been small, though good offerings of bills against silk exports have been placed on our market; these sales of Gold have been augmented by free sales of Gold T/T by our local gold dealers and rates have ruled generally at about 1d. over official quotations. For the last two days our exchange market has developed an easy undertone, probably due to the fact that silver is forthcoming with very little rise in the price.

Our stocks of silver show some improvement and it is estimated that silver to the value of over Tls. 6,000,000 is due to arrive in Shanghai before the end of April of which more than half is due before the 15th April.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 24,405,000 an increase of Tls. 325,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... \$ 35,010,000 an increase of \$ 1,000,000.

Estimated value Tls. 49,612,000 as against Tls. 56,506,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for February	Thursday March 22	Friday March 23	Saturday March 24	Monday March 26	Tuesday March 27	Wednesday March 28
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/0.337	3/2	3/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3/2	3/2
D/Dits. "	—	3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s "	—	3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3/2	3/2	3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T India	222.637	236	233	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	235 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T France	1,155.000	1105	1095	1130	1145	1165	1110
T/T N. Y.	70.950	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T H'kong	73.987	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Japan	68.526	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Batavia	181.625	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	188	189 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Straits	77.600	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. } Ord. D/A }	3/2.337	3/4	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4	3/4
4m/s " D/P	—	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4	3/4	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
5m/s " D/A	3/2.837	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s B/F. } U. D/A, D/P }	1,205.000	1155 nom.	1145 nom.	1180 nom.	1195 nom.	1215 nom.	1160 nom.
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.462	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	78
4m/s " Docs	—	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	78	78	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	March 22	March 23	March 24	March 26	March 27	March 28
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
*N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. \$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. \$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. \$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. \$ 68	G. \$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. \$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	312 $\frac{3}{4}$	310 $\frac{7}{8}$	310 $\frac{1}{2}$	307 $\frac{3}{4}$	308 $\frac{3}{4}$	308 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100 Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	72.025	72.15	72.175	72.275	72.25	72.165
*Closing Price in New York for Previous day	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3%	2%	3%	4%	6%
Bank of England rate of discount	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Bank of France rate of discount	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
London open Market rate of Dis	3 m/s.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
"	" 4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
"	" 6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
London on Paris	T/T 70.15	T/T 70.15	T/T 70.15	T/T 70.15	T/T 70.15	T/T 70.15
London on Germany	T/T 98.00	T/T 98.00	T/T 98.00	T/T 98.00	T/T 98.00	T/T 98.00
New York on London	T/T 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	T/T 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	T/T 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	T/T 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	T/T 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	T/T 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bombay on London	T/T 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hongkong on "	T/T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Yokohama "	T/T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	T/T 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

(Continued on Page 221)

in so far as the embargo of export of cotton, has been a success to the extent of strengthening farmers in the idea that by marketing their cotton gradually they can get better prices. While some are selling at prevailing rates, many on the other hand are holding out for higher prices, but to store it if their idea of value is not obtainable.

With the lights before us therefore, we cannot escape the conclusion that the bears have had a good long pull at the pitcher and that the tide has turned, and that we should have a reasonable further advance.

Yarn.—During the past week the yarn market has been nervous and erratic, and prices declined two to three taels as compared with last week's level, due to the weakness of the raw material in the World markets and boycott of Japanese yarn. In all some 7 to 8,000 bales have changed hands for export to Tsingtao, Chefoo, Wuhu, Canton, Weihaiwei, Tientsin and Northern ports.

Liverpool, March 28, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot.....	15.06 Pence
May	14.79 "
July	14.67 "
Market:—Steady.	

New York, March 28, 1923.

New York Market:—May.....	28.95 Cents
July	28.13 "
October	25.20 "
December	24.55 "
January	24.27 "
Spot	29.20 "
Market:—Easier.	

Bombay, March 28, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....	Rps. 519 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March	415 " "
Market:—Firm.	

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot.....	Tls. 37.00
Shanghai, Spot.....	34.00
M-ginned, Spot	34.00
Taichong, Spot.....	35.00
Shensi, Spot.....	36.00
Market:—Steady.	

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New Books and Publications

The English in Egypt

Secret History of the English Occupation of Egypt. By Wilford Scawen Blunt. New York: Alfred H. Knopf.

IT is common practice with many authors to write secret histories of courts and palaces, to give a color of mystery and sensation to their productions. But in the case of the volume under review the author who is a man of established fame does not seem to seek popularity or fame. He has given an account of his experiences in many of the Eastern countries where he travelled as a keen observer of the political currents. He does not claim to be very accurate, and always corrects himself under the light of newer facts. The book bears the stamp of his sincerity, and forms interesting reading.

It is the characteristic of John Bull that he loves to meddle with the affairs of others under the pretence of civilizing them. But when once he sets his foot on the shores of a country he is not satisfied till the country is finally his in reality, though it may preserve the appearance of independence. He came to India as a trader and established himself as a ruler.

The history of the occupation of Egypt is a record of intrigues, bloodshed, and extreme Imperialism. In fact it is a record of the exploitation of the whole of the North Africa, mainly through the machinations of John Bull. This history is narrated in this book in an interesting, though rambling manner. There are many irrelevant statements which could have been avoided. Besides, it is a record of the European intrigue in Egypt till 1905.

The author's excuse in writing the book in 1895 was: 'It may well be, also, that the Egyptian question, though now quiescent, will reassert itself unexpectedly in some urgent form hereafter, requiring of Englishmen a new examination of their position there, political and moral; and I wish to have at hand and ready for their enlightenment the whole of the materials I possess.'

When the author became convinced of the wrong that was being done to Egypt through the Imperial policy of Britain, he wrote to the men then in power pointing out to them the moral responsibilities they had, but all in vain.

Long and sometimes tiresome descriptions are given of the friends of the author in Egypt, and the whole book could be condensed considerably, if the author had chosen to omit the irrelevant details of the lives of Arhi Pasha and others.

The correspondence appended to the book contains some interesting and startling disclosures, showing that even at the time of John Bright and Gladstone, what is called state morality was but poor in Britain.

The concluding pages of the book are occupied by a poem by the author which in fact contains the gist of the book and one who reads this poem alone can have a good idea of the way of thinking of the author. It contains stanzas like the following:—

I have a thing to say. But how to say it?
How shall I tell the mystery of guile—
The fraud that fought—the treason that disbanded—
The gold that slew the children of the Nile.

Addressing England the author says:

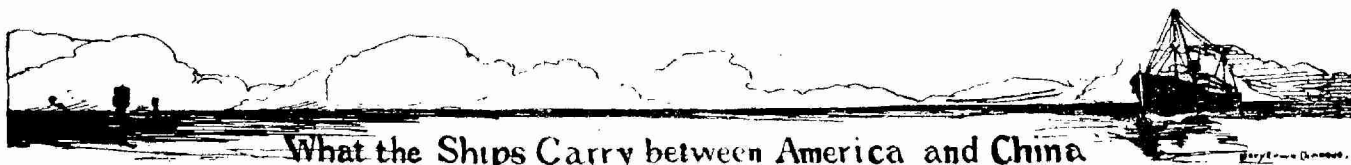
Thou sellest the sad nations to their ruin,
What hast thou bought? The child within the womb,
The son of him thou slayest to thy hurting,
Shall answer thee "An Empire for thy tomb."
Thou hast joined house to house for thy perdition,
Thou hast done evil in the name of right,
Thou hast made bitter sweet and the sweet bitter,
And called light darkness and the darkness light.

Like Cowper in his "Ode on Queen Bodecia" the author thus predicts the fate of Britain:

The nations of the East have left their childhood,
Thou art grown old. Their manhood is to come;
And they shall carry on Earth's high tradition
Through the long ages when thy lips are dumb,
Till all shall be wrought out. O Land of weeping,
Lands watered by the river of old time,
Ganges and Indus and the streams of Eden,
Yours is the future of the world sublime.

H. P. Shastri

Shanghai, March 26, 1923.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Feb. Tls. 1.26 equal Gold \$1)

S. S. <i>Scottsburg</i> , from U. S. A., February 17.		Carpets Hk. Tls. 1,219		Fruits, Fresh 12		S. S. <i>Nanking</i> , from U. S. A., March 5.	
Iron Plates Pls. 336		Treasure, Gold Bars ,, 163,000		Leadfoil and Tinfoil ... ,, 1,168		Copper Ingots Pls. 1,261	
Grease ,, 421		To Houston Heights. Pls. 905		Leather, Sole ,, 637		Canned Fruits ,, 15	
Dextrine ,, 79		Wool, Camels' Pls. 905		Milk, Evaporated ,, 131		Leadfoil and Tinfoil ... ,, 1,166	
Glue, Cow ,, 4		To Baltimore.		Oranges, Fresh ,, 71		Macaroni ,, 39	
Glucose ,, 188		Straw Braid, White ... ,, 12		Potatoes ,, 81		Paints, Unclassed.... Galls. 230	
Wax, Paraffin ,, 1,469		To New York.		Prunes, Dried ,, 11		Oil, Lubricating, ... ,, 27,503	
Oil, Lubricating..... Galls. 70,562		Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 15 Pcs. 14,76		Quebrache Extract ,, 169		Cigarettes..... Mille 47,750	
F. S. S. <i>Wawalona</i> , from U. S. A., February 27.		Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 24 ,, 24,20		Raisins ,, 17		S. S. <i>Shidzuoka Maru</i> , from U.S.A., March 2.	
Flour, Wheat..... Pcs. 1,470		Silk, Pongees, Shantung Cotton, Raw, Bls. 2,040 ,, 8,014		Sugar of Milk ,, 30		Lead Bars Pls. 5,042	
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn Sup.ft. 203,132		Hair, Human ,, 269		Canned Meats Doz 64		Fish, Salt ,, 580	
S. S. <i>Havana Maru</i> , from U. S. A., March 1.		Straw, Braid, White... ,, 208		Canned Vegetables ,, 60		Flour ,, 2,620	
Tinned Plates, Old ... Pls. 55		Wool, Sheep's ,, 280		Hats Pcs. 150		Paper, Coated ,, 1,515	
Turpentine..... Galls. 1,083		Skins, Lamb Pcs. 5,240		Lemons, Fresh ,, 108,300		Wheat ,, 1,500	
S. S. <i>Elkridge</i> , from U. S. A., March 1.		Skins, Rabbit ,, 31,460		Varnish Galls. 221			
Bedsteads Pcs. 118		Skins, Squirrel ,, 8,700		Cigarettes..... Mille 25,925			
Turpentine..... Galls. 417		Skins, Wolf ,, 200		Treasure, Silver Bars.Hk. Tls. 203,691			
Oil, Kerosene, in cases. Galls. 222,080		Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 5,109		S. S. <i>Africa Maru</i> , March 3.			
Oil, Lubricating..... ,, 223,425		S. S. <i>President Taft</i> , from U. S. A., March 2.		To New York.		S. S. <i>Bolton Castle</i> , from U. S. A., March 6.	
Oil, Unclassed ,, 3,000		Cotton Goods, Unclassed Yds. 1,421		Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 11 Pcs. 10,89		Flour, Corn Pls. 68	
S. S. <i>Tenyo Maru</i> , March 12.		Barley, Pearl Pls. 20		Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports, Bls. 10 ,, 9 91		Glucose ,, 133	
To San Francisco.		Bones, Cow ,, 84		Yellow, other Ports, Bls 6 ,, 6		Paints, Unclassed.... ,, 6	
Silk Piece Goods Pls. 1,65		Canned Vegetables ,, 47		Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 7 Pcs. 6 96 1/2		Paper, Writing..... ,, 24	
Hats, Rush Pcs. 10,800		Canned Fruits ,, 21		Silk Pongees, Shantung. Pls. 17,36 3/4		Tobacco, Leaf ,, 2,305	
		Coffee Beans ,, 45		Skins, Kid Pcs. 2,200		Tobacco, Prepared.... ,, 3	
		Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100. ,, 365				Twine ,, 8	
						Canned Fruits Doz. 194	
						Canned Meats ,, 691	
						Shoes Pairs 528	
						Typewriters Pcs. 23	

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, PH. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Foreign Newspapers in China

References: P. 170, 154, -55, 158

Questions: 1. Why does the writer criticise foreign and Chinese newspapers? 2. What are considered by Dr. Quigley to be China's 'two fundamental problems'? 3. In what ways could foreign papers especially aid China more than they are doing at present? 4. What would you call "the better elements in the Chinese political struggle" at present? 5. Define *horribile dictu*. 6. What is the difference between *law* and *morality*? 7. How are Messrs. Sun, Chang and Wu considered here? 8. What is said as to the relation of the Shantung railway to the demand for the restoration of the Liaotung Peninsula? 9. What are Dr. Quigley's conclusions? Do you agree with them? 10. What effect is criticism having on the Chinese people themselves?

Topic 2: The Question of Sino-Japanese Treaty Abrogation

References: P. 180

Questions: 1. In what ways do Chinese and Japanese differ as to the application of International Law to the demands of China re abrogation? 2. What attitude on this subject is being taken by Chinese educated in Japan? (see p. 155) 3. What is the specific object of the parades of students and others now being held in various cities? 4. Why are the Koreans in China participating in the demonstrations? 5. What effects might another boycott movement have upon the settlement of this question?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The New Chinese School System

References: Pp. 164, 166, 168

Questions: 1. What reason is given for the financial weakness of China's

educational system at present? 2. What is said as to the part played by mission schools in China? 3. On which educational systems are the 1911, and 1922 Chinese systems based? 4. What are the main purposes of the new system? 5. Why are the Middle School and the College or University courses being lengthened? How much? 6. Discuss the argument that subjects such as mathematics and chemistry are less valuable to a student than typewriting, book-keeping and accounting. 7. How would child labor be affected if compulsory education were carried out in China? 8. What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of the selective unit system? Do you know what the tendency in Western countries is on this subject at present? 9. What can you say as to the desirability of co-education in China?

Topic 2: Public Opinion as a Force in China

References: Pp. 157-8, 160

Questions: 1. What are some of China's problems as listed in the first paragraph? 2. How is the growth of public opinion to aid in their settlement? 3. What alternatives to the development of public opinion are offered as an aid in the settlement of these problems? 4. Discuss the chief characteristics of public opinion. 5. What part is to be played by a free press in the formation of public opinion? 6. What is said as to the aid that students might have given to Tung Kang? Why did they not give it? 7. Discuss the tendency toward *negative action* in mass movements in China. How can this mass action be turned into positive instead of negative channels? 8. In what ways are moral and physical courage the foundation of a strong and aggressive public opinion? 9. From what magazine is this article copied? Where is it published? For what purpose?

Topic 3: Cabinet Affairs in the North

References: Pp. 176-178

Questions: 1. What are the grounds for thinking that the Chang Shao-tseng Cabinet is to be short-lived? 2. Why has the Minister for Foreign Affairs resigned? 3. Who are spoken of as possible successors to this office? 4. What plan has apparently been discussed for "keeping Dr. Sun Yat-sen quiet"?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Padoux Consolidation Plan

References: Pp. 153-4, 156

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Padoux and why is his report being so widely discussed? 2. How much is the unsecured indebtedness of the Chinese government exclusive of the Ministry of Communications? 3. What is the unsecured indebtedness of the Ministry of Communications? 4. Why does Mr. Padoux omit consideration of China's unpaid railway loans? 5. What is meant by consolidation of obligations? 6. What is the plan as to raising China's tariff barrier? 7. Why does the American Chamber of Commerce consider that exclusion of the obligations of the Ministry of Communications as "unjust and entirely unacceptable"? 8. What does this Chamber advocate? Why?

Topic 2: Optimism over Trade in the Far East

References: Pp. 160, 162

Questions: 1. On what grounds does there seem to be a probability of considerable increase in American trade in the Far East? 2. What does the use of American and European machinery show as to the industrial changes occurring in the Far East? 3. At what rate did the importation of American machinery increase in China during the years 1910 to 1921? 4. What can be said as to this in reference to Japan India? Netherlands East Indies? 5. Why are the governments of these countries favorable to the industrialization of these lands? 6. Where may the report "Asiatic Markets for Industrial Machinery" be obtained? 7. Of what importance is it in the study of economics in China?

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(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

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U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

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DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk;

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083-4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING }
COMMITTEE: } Nelson E. Lurton.
 } W. W. Blume
 } Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

March 28, 1923, Cause No. 2095	Olivier & Co. v. The Kearny Co. et al; Testimony taken of V. Belliard.
" 28, " " " 2003	U. S. v. Louis L. Roberts: motion to dismiss.
" 28, " " " 2119	U. S. v. W. S. Quinby; plea of guilty.
" 29, " " " 1032	Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein, & Co; testimony taken of L. van der Stegen.
April 2, " " " 2095	Olivier & Co. v. The Kearny Co. et al; Testimony taken of Ora F. Woodberry and Ethel M. Woodberry.
" 2, " " " 2141	U. S. v. Peter Nelson; plea of guilty.

(By the Commissioner)

March 31, 1923, Cause No. 2141	U. S. v. Peter Nelson; testimony taken of George C. Dargue, Richard J. Gallagher, E. Papp, and Peter Nelson.
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Judgments and Orders:

March 27, 1923, Cause No. 2062	Mitchell v. Mitchell; order for service by publication.
" 27, " " " 1686	In re Receivership of Stewart Crane & Co.; order appointing R. A. Curry co-receiver.
" 27, " " " 1238	In re William S. Cormack's Estate; order closing administration.
" 28, " " " 1538	In re Nino T. Catlin's estate; order closing administration.

J. S. CH'WANG, PLAINTIFF vs. A. C. SIEMER, DEFENDANT

(Continued from last week)

Subsequently, however, to all of these documents, and on December 31, 1920, defendant entered into a written agreement with plaintiff and another Chinese in relation to a concern called the Tientsin Motor Car Company in which, the agreement recites, each of the parties has a one-third interest but by which document defendant assigns to each of the other parties one-half of his interest. The instrument (Exhibit A) further recites that defendant "has from time to time borrowed monies from the said Y. H. Ku and J. S. Ch'wang;" that he "is at present unable to repay the said sums" and that he "undertakes to pay" them "severally the balance that remain due to them in the accounts which have been agreed between them," etc. It is claimed that this amounts to an assumption by defendant of personal liability for the loans in suit. But there is nothing in the last named instrument which identifies the sums there mentioned with those claimed in the petition. On the contrary the recital that defendant has "borrowed monies from the said J. H. Ku and J. S. Ch'wang" indicates that they are not the same; for Mr. Ku does not seem to be concerned in the two principal loans for which plaintiff sues.

Defendant does, however, admit having personally borrowed the sum of Mex. \$740.00 from plaintiff and he also admits individual transactions relative to the motor car company but claims that they are wholly independent of the loans in question. His explanation of the document of December 31, 1920, is that he was assured by the party who drew it that it was designed to protect his interest in the motor car company. That of course would not relieve him from any liability which the instrument actually imposes but if we are correct in finding that the original loans were made not to defendant but to the company then any liability which he may have assumed by this instrument of December 31, 1920 was at most that of a guarantor, and the rule is well settled that such obligation cannot be extended beyond its plain terms.¹ Since, then, defendant does not by this last document expressly assume liability for the loans which were received for in the corporate name we are unable to find that a case has been made against him as to these loans either by the original documents or by the one last mentioned. Indeed, in a letter (Exhibit B) from defendant to plaintiff, introduced by the latter and written subsequently to all of the documents, both loans are referred to as "lent me for the Sino-American Trading Corporation" and there is no evidence that this interpretation was questioned by plaintiff to whom the letter was addressed.

On the whole, therefore, we must find that the liability for these loans rests upon the corporation and not upon the defendant as its manager. This observation does not apply, however, to the balance of \$690.00 of the personal loan which defendant admits and upon which it is alleged suit has been brought in the Consular Court, but which appears not to have been placed in judgment.

1. Griffith v. Robertson, 15 Hun. N. Y., 344.

March 31, 1923, Cause No. 2055 In re James Delaney's will; order admitting will to probate.
 April 2, " " " 2141 U. S. v. Peter Nelson; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

April 10, 1923, 9.30 a.m. 2061 Foreign Mission Board v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.
 " 10, " " " 2063 Pierce v. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc.
 " 16, " " " 2095 Olivier & Co. v. The Kearny Co. at al.;
 " 16, " " " 1927 Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Mar. 27, 1923, Cause No. 2130 Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Stewart; motion to discontinue.
 " 27, " " " 2062, Mitchell v. Mitchell; affidavit.
 " 27, " " " 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; libel; summons issued.
 " 27, " " " 2119, U. S. v. Quinby; information.
 " 27, " " " 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; marshal's return of writ of execution.
 " 27, " " " 1238, In re William S. Cormack's estate; affidavit of publication.
 " 27, " " " 1863, In re Anna V. Blough's estate; oath and bond of administratrix.
 " 28, " " " 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; marshal's return of summons.
 " 28, " " " 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. The Shanghai Estate Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
 " 28, " " " 2066, American Express Co. v. S. Chalet; motion to set.
 " 28, " " " 1538, In re Nino T. Catlin's will; final account; affidavit.
 " 28, " " " 1355, Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. v. Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.; plaintiff's brief in reply.
 " 29, " " " 2138, Tam Shui Ming v. A. R. Burt; petition; submission to jurisdiction; summons issued.
 " 29, " " " 2015, Thacher v. Thacher; withdrawal of counsel for defendant.
 " 29, " " " 2139, U. S. v. Johnson; complaint.
 " 31, " " " 2055, In re James Delaney's will; petition.
 " 31, " " " 2141, U. S. v. Nelson; complaint.
 " 31, " " " 2003, U. S. v. Roberts; motion to dismiss.
 Apr. 2, " " " 2083, In re Estate of Adeline Hoffman, deceased; inventory.
 " 2, " " " 1890, J. S. Ford v. American Trading Co.; amended complaint.
 " 2, " " " 2142, U. S. v. Giovannini; complaint.
 " 2, " " " 2143, U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.
 " 2, " " " 2144, U. S. v. Glemby; complaint.
 " 2, " " " 2145, U. S. v. Glemby; complaint.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from the defendant the said sum of Mex. \$690.00 together with costs, and that plaintiff be allowed to amend by making the Sino-Americo Trading Corporation a party defendant so that the action may proceed against it.

In the United States Court for China

WALTER A. MITCHELL,

Plaintiff,

Cause No. 2062

Civil No. 741

SUMMONS

—v.—

MIRIAM G. MITCHELL,

Defendant.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Miriam G. Mitchell

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
 Judge of the United States Court for China, at
 Shanghai, China, Mar. 27, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN

Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

Cause No. 2080

JOSEPHINE SAES,

Estate No. 491

Deceased.

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 7, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby required to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,

Administrator

2, Kinkiang Road,

Shanghai, China,

April 7, 1923.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of

Cause No. 2121

ALBERT WILLIAM PONTIUS,

Estate No. 495

Deceased.

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 17, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

PERCY H. MILLARD,

British-American Tobacco Co.,

22, Museum Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 17, 1923.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

Cause No. 1989

OTHÓ F. SMITH,

Estate No. 469

Deceased.

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before October 7th, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

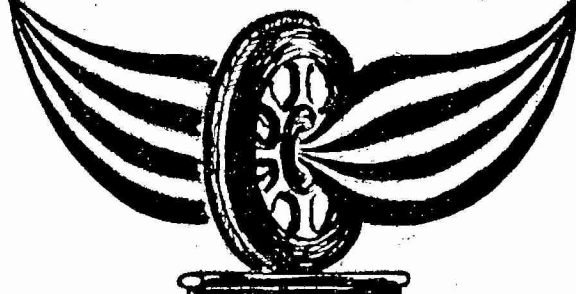
CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,

Administrator,

2, Kinkiang Road,

Shanghai, China,

April 7, 1923.



CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up														(Same Days)													
STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Ex- press R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex- press R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex- press R.	Local	Night Ex- press R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking . . . d.												10.15	5.30
Nanshan . . . d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East . . . a.											P.M.L.	13.35	P.M.L.
Soochow . . . d.		8.59	9.41	11.14	12.53	14.43	18.24	19.39	23.30	—	—	—	—	Do. . . d.											14.00	6.14	
Wushu . . . d.	7.00	9.59	10.44	12.02	14.12	15.38	19.34	20.36	21.38	—	—	—	—	Tientsin Central a.											14.10	6.00	
Changchow . . d.	8.14	10.56	—	12.49	15.28	16.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. . . d.											14.20	5.50	
Tanyang . . . d.	9.30	11.52	—	13.38	16.28	17.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tsinanfu . . . d.											14.30	5.40	
Chinkiang . . . a.	10.31	12.49	—	14.22	17.34	18.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Heuchowfu . . d.											14.40	5.30	
Nanking . . . d.	12.30	14.21	—	15.43	19.35	20.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pukow . . . a.											14.50	5.20	
Pukow . . . d.				17.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nanking . . . a.					7.40						15.00	5.10	
Heuchowfu . . d.				18.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chinkiang . . . d.					9.20						15.10	5.00	
Tientsin Central a.				18.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tanyang . . . d.					9.57						15.20	4.50	
Do. . . d.				18.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Changchow . . d.					10.59		12.00				15.30	4.40	
Tientsin East . a.				18.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wushu . . . d.					11.59		13.02				15.40	4.30	
Do. . . d.				18.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Soochow . . . d.					12.59		14.01				15.50	4.20	
Peking . . . a.				22.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nanshan . . . d.					14.27		16.03		17.45	18.40	20.35	—	
														Shanghai North a.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00	—	
															8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00	—	

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

(Branch Line)

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Ports to Shanghai North																												
Woosung Ports d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10
Kiangwan d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientsin East d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15
Tientung d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Ports a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45

R. Restaurant Cars.

S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkon—Down

(Main Line)

Zahkon to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Ex-press	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Night Ex-press	STATIONS	Local	Local	Ex-press	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Night Ex-press
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15	Zahkon d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	19.15
Jessfield dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30	Hangchow d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	19.30
Slocawel dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36	Changan d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.45
L'hwa Junction dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50	Yehzah d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Shanghai South dep.	..	8.05	9.05	13.25	15.45	18.00	19.20	Kashling d.	..	..	7.30	9.39	12.50	16.24	..	20.45
Lunghwa Junction arr.	..	8.53	9.53	13.43	16.03	18.18	19.38	Kashal d.	..	..	8.02	10.02	13.26	16.52	..	20.45
Sungkiang dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29	Sungkiang d.	..	..	9.15	10.52	14.42	17.49	..	21.45
Kashal dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16	Lunghwa Junction d.	8.37	10.37	11.57	13.57	16.07	18.48	..	22.15
Kashling dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	..	..	21.45	Shanghai South a.	8.55	10.55	11.55	14.16	16.25	19.00	..	22.15
Yehzah dep.	8.19	11.02	13.32	16.56	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.15
Changan dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	..	..	22.51	Slocawel d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.15
Hangchow dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	..	..	23.45	Jessfield d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.15
Zahkon arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.15

Konzenchiao to Zahkon

(Kiangshoo Branch Line)

Zahkon to Konzenchiao

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	3rd & 4th	Ex-press	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	3rd & 4th	Ex-press	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Night Ex-press
Konzenchiao dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkon dep.	8.10	10.10	12.15	13.05	15.30	18.30	..	..
Kenshangmun dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.00	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow dep.	8.30	10.30	12.45	15.45	18.51	20.51	..	..
Hangchow dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	18.57	20.57	..	..
Zahkon arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	..	..

R. Restaurant Car.